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Can U.S. Persuade Eastern Europe to Be Patient on NATO?

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN — As President Bill Clinton and other NATO leaders prepare for a summit meeting in Brussels next week to try to define a new post-Cold War role for the alliance, the key question, according to many Western officials and diplomats, is this:

Will the U.S. proposal for a Partnership for Peace between the alliance and all the former Communist countries on the Continent, including Russia, convince the leaders of Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary that the way is open for them to join later as full members, despite Russian objections?

If it does convince them, and if the Russians also accept a closer association with the alliance as part of the Partnership, then Mr. Clinton can count on the summit meeting a success when he leaves Jan. 11, and tell it at one when he flies on to Prague and Moscow.

But if the proposal is not presented convincingly, in the view of many Europeans from both

sides of the former Iron Curtain, the emerging democracies of Eastern Europe will see themselves as once again sacrificed on the altar of great-power interests because Washington is more worried about Moscow's needs than about their own.

Though it may come as a surprise to those who wonder why anybody cares about NATO

NEWS ANALYSIS

at all, now that the Cold War is over, many East and West Europeans view the alliance as a source of protection not only from neofascism in Russia, but also from the instability that ultranationalism and ethnic conflict unleashed in Eastern Europe after communism collapsed.

Even though NATO has not been able to stop the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina, most Europeans still look to the alliance as the best hope of deterring similar conflicts elsewhere, and will view the summit declaration as a crucial signal.

Foreign Minister Andrzej Olechowski of Po-

land stated the East Europeans' concerns in an article published Monday in the Frankfurter Rundschau.

"Poland is against the isolation of Russia," Mr. Olechowski wrote. "A strong and democratic Russia will be the strongest guarantee of peace and stability in Europe. We are not afraid of Russia, but of objective situations that could provoke her to behave in a way threatening to Poland. Such a situation is the security vacuum that now exists in Central Europe."

The Partnership for Peace will be welcome in Warsaw, Mr. Olechowski wrote, but only if it opens up the prospect of something more. "It should spell out the final goal — membership in the Atlantic alliance for those who meet the established criteria," he said.

In an interview in Brussels, the U.S. ambassador to NATO, Robert E. Hunter, said Mr. Olechowski's conditions would be met.

"In the declaration, there will be a form of words that makes clear that NATO is prepared

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Can't Expand Now, General Warns

By Reuters

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John Shalikashvili, warned Tuesday that immediate expansion of the NATO alliance could have a destabilizing effect on Europe.

Defending the administration's plan to invite nonalliance nations to participate in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization without granting them military protections, he said that "membership in some and exclusion of others would be counter" to Europe's best interests.

"NATO has never been a closed society," he said. "We hope that the process can lead to an extension of membership but who, when and how — it's a premature question."

"Accepting some and leaving some out at this critical period of time," he said, "I think

is counter to building security and stability in all of Europe."

He added: "I think it is important that everyone understand, and I hope that our new-found friends in the East will understand, that the reason that partnership is defined as it is to avoid at all costs the establishment of a new line, a new division that in turn, then, would create new tensions and fuel new conflicts."

Several East European nations have asked for admission to the alliance, a request made more urgently after the rise of the extreme Russian nationalist Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy.

President Clinton will send General Shalikashvili to try to persuade East European countries to stop demanding immediate NATO membership. Page 6.

Outspoken UN General Withdrawn From Bosnia

Senior Belgian Officer Had Complained About Inability to Intervene

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The Sarajevo-based Belgian general in charge of UN forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina is to be withdrawn, Brussels said Tuesday, amid outspoken complaints by him and other top peacekeepers over their powerlessness to intervene in the war.

Lieutenant General Francis Briquemont was due to end his term as military commander here in July, but Belgium said Tuesday it wanted to recall him.

The move was condemned by a top Bosnian government official. Ejup Ganic, No. 2 to President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia, said Belgium's decision showed that the international community was not taking the crisis in Bosnia seriously.

Mr. Ganic said that every time a UN representative got to grips with the Bosnian problem he was replaced.

A UN spokesman said in New York that General Briquemont had asked to be relieved of his post for personal reasons and that a successor was being considered.

Defense Minister Leo Delcroix of Belgium told the Belgian VTM television network that General Briquemont had asked in mid-December whether he could return home in January.

"Briquemont has already been there for six months, in the heart of Sarajevo virtually without night's rest," Mr. Delcroix said. "There's shooting day and night. It's a very demanding job so it's logical that after a half year you are exhausted."

The withdrawal of General Briquemont followed an interview he gave last week in which he said:

"I don't read the Security Council resolutions any more because they don't help me." He added: "There is a fantastic gap between the resolutions of the Security Council, the will to execute those resolutions and the means available to commanders in the field."

Belgian defense officials had said earlier that Brussels had asked for General Briquemont to return because he was needed to help restructure his country's defense force.

General Briquemont's predecessor as the UN's top soldier in Bosnia, General Philippe Morillon of France, had also frequently expressed anger at the lack of means to protect civilians in Bosnia and stop attacks on UN aid convoys.

Belgium's decision came as Sarajevo trembled under heavy shelling that killed nine people, and UN officials prepared to double the number of aid drops to Bosnians threatened by cold and starvation.

Serbian bombardment of the city, along with fighting between Muslim-led government and Croatian forces in central Bosnia, continued to make a mockery of what was supposed to be a holiday truce.

"This has been one of the most difficult days for us," said Dr. Naim Kadric, duty doctor at Kosevo Hospital, where surgeons routinely operate without light or heat.

Across Bosnia, 106 people were killed and 407 wounded during the 12-day holiday truce period that ended early Tuesday, Bosnian radio said. That included 39 dead and 200 wounded in Sarajevo, where at least 26 lives have been lost since the New Year started.

The announcement of the move on General Briquemont comes at a delicate moment for NATO. Leaders of the alliance are to meet in Brussels next week to discuss a new role for the alliance in the post-Cold War world. Some officials fear that attention could be drawn to the alliance's lack of power to do anything

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Japanese Banks Deeper in Debt Than They Had Acknowledged

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

TOKYO — Japan's commercial banks are holding 6.7 trillion yen (\$59.6 billion) more in nonperforming loans than they reported this fall, according to one of two reports Tuesday that revealed new depths to the banking system's bad-debt troubles.

If the figures are correct, the banks would actually hold 15.948 trillion yen in nonperforming loans, 72 percent more than previously acknowledged. The report, in the Yomiuri Shinbun newspaper, was not denied Tuesday.

In the second report, the agency set up by Japanese banks a year ago to absorb bad loans said that it had acquired nonperforming assets worth 2.202 trillion yen since March.

The figures, announced by the Cooperative Credit Purchasing Co., showed that banks were suffering even-larger losses on debt write-offs. Investors have been criticized in recent months over the financial health of Japan's major banks, which have been slow to fully disclose the extent of their bad debts.

The banks in the Yomiuri report had acknowledged a total of 9.248 trillion yen in nonperforming loans as of Sept. 30. But according to the paper,

loans on which the banks had lost more than six months.

It did not include loans to companies the banks are supporting financially, in the belief that their fortunes will turn and that they will once again be able to pay off their loans, the paper said. Many of the banks are supporting some companies by lowering interest rates or sending in bank officials to help company management.

Much of such debt is not disclosed when banks report earnings. Indeed, some independent analysts estimate that the bad-debt figure is even higher than in the newspaper report — their estimates range between 20 trillion and 30 trillion yen.

Economists and banking analysts say that the Ministry of Finance urged banks last year to write off all of their bad debts in three years.

But the figures announced by Cooperative Credit Purchasing added to worries about the banks' health because they showed that when the banks did write off their bad debts, they were doing so at ever-greater rates of loss.

The agency said that for loans it acquired since March, it had paid an average of 35 percent of face value, or the amount for which the loan was made. That was down from previous prices of about two-thirds of the face value paid for loans the agency acquired before March 31.

(Bloomberg, AFP)



A passenger scrambling aboard a packed train at Belgrade station on Tuesday as chaos increased on the public transport network, devastated by the effects of UN sanctions.

U.S. Backs Down on Frequent North Korea Inspections

By Steven Greenhouse

WASHINGTON — Backing down from previous insistence that North Korea accept frequent nuclear inspections, Clinton administration officials said Tuesday that they were close to detaching a 10-month standoff with that country by accepting its offer of a full but one-time-only inspection of seven atomic sites.

American officials described this as an important concession on North Korea's part, but acknowledged that it fell short of Washington's original demand that the North Koreans allow systematic inspections as required by arms control agreements.

The officials said that no agreement would be finalized until the International Atomic Energy Agency agreed to final terms with North Korea. And they said they would continue to press North Korea to allow additional inspections.

But officials at the international inspection agency in Vienna said they were worried that the agreement would be inadequate and set a bad precedent. They and some Asian diplomats said Tuesday that it would fail to ensure that North Korea does not divert material from nuclear facilities to make atomic bombs.

Clinton administration officials defended the tentative pact they reached with North Korea last week, insisting that it was the best deal that

could be struck at the moment. They said the accord would not only provide for a thorough inspection but would also keep North Korea from withdrawing from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

"The government's approach is, it wants to be practical, to get the job done," a government official said. "We need to coax the North Koreans back to the nonproliferation treaty regime, without falling on our own sword over phony principle."

Over the last several months, administration officials have taken a tough line publicly with North Korea, vowing to prevent it from acquiring nuclear weapons and warning of economic

sanctions if Pyongyang failed to agree to regular inspections.

But China's reluctance to go along with sanctions made that approach problematic, and administration officials worried in private about the consequences of a showdown with what they see as a volatile regime, and one that also is heavily armed.

Complicating matters further was a recent assessment by the CIA that concluded that North Korea probably has already manufactured one or two nuclear weapons.

The United States has signaled to North Korea that if the International Atomic Energy

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Kiosk Italians Dispute Date for Ballot

ROME (Reuters) — Italy's traditional governing parties called Tuesday for a three-month delay in landmark parliamentary elections, while the groups that benefited from their disgrace in a corruption scandal pressed for a swift vote.

"There is nothing to recommend rushing recklessly towards the elections," said Mino Martinazzoli, leader of the Christian Democrats. That position was seconded by leaders of the Socialists, Liberals and Social Democrats.

Their proposal to delay the vote until June 12 was rejected by the main opposition groups.

Dow Jones		Trib index	
Up	27.30	Up	0.48%
	3,783.90		111.41
The Dollar		Previous close	
New York	1.7355		1.7355
London	1.486		1.4755
Frankfurt	112.65		112.70
Paris	5.8975		5.8933

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....	9.00 FF
Arifiles.....	11.20 FF
Cameroon.....	700 CFA
Egypt.....	E.P. 5000
France.....	9.00 FF
Gabon.....	480 CFA
Greece.....	300 Dr.
Ivory Coast.....	560 CFA
Jordan.....	1 JD
Lebanon.....	US\$ 1.50
Luxembourg.....	60 L. Fr
Morocco.....	8.12 Dh
Qatar.....	8.12 Dh
Rearion.....	11.20 FF
Saudi Arabia.....	9.00 R.
Senegal.....	480 CFA
Spain.....	200 PTAS
Tunisia.....	1,000 Din
Turkey.....	T.L. 12,000
U.A.E.....	8.50 Dirh
U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	\$ 10

France Plans Law to Bar Postmenopausal Pregnancies

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service

PARIS — France has announced that it will seek to become the first country to ban artificial insemination for postmenopausal women as part of a landmark legislative effort to cope with the moral and medical dilemmas posed by genetic engineering.

The decision by the French government to introduce legislation that would stop doctors from helping women past child-bearing age to give birth was announced Monday by Health Minister Philippe Douste-Blazy, who called it "both immoral and dangerous" for older women to be implanted with test-tube embryos.

Other officials said the bill also would seek to prevent parents from selecting or determining physical and mental characteristics of their future child.

"I think it is absolutely shocking that a child can be 18 when his mother is 80," Mr. Douste-Blazy said in a radio interview. "It is totally undesired."

He urged women considering such a procedure to give more thought to the child, who medical authorities say would be more susceptible to mental and physical handicaps.

The phenomenon of "retirement pregnancies" attracted wide attention recently in Europe after a 59-year-old British woman gave birth to twins following

treatment at an Italian clinic. The mother, who is said to be a wealthy businesswoman, reportedly is married to a 45-year-old man.

A 62-year-old Italian woman is now three months pregnant after receiving an embryo implant performed by the same doctors. She was quoted as saying she and her husband had wanted a child since their 19-year-old son was killed in an accident in 1992.

French officials said the government was particularly alarmed by advances in medical technology that now made it feasible for women to choose the ethnic identity, physical size or other characteristics of their baby through embryo implants.

"This is nothing less than a question of public order," Jean-Louis Beaumont, a member of Parliament and dean of the medical faculty in Créteil, said in an interview. "The government must get involved when the act of creating a human being does not adequately consider the future of that human being."

Dr. Beaumont, who helped to prod the conservative government into adopting a stronger policy to prevent what he calls an insidious drift toward "genetic manipulation," said the rapid advances in test-tube fertilization made it imperative for societies to move quickly "to preserve the originality and spontaneity of their people."

The government of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur is expected to unveil legislation in the Senate within two weeks before taking it to the National Assembly. The ruling conservative coalition holds a vast majority in both houses.

The centerpiece of the bill, according to Mr. Douste-Blazy, "will state very clearly that medically assisted procreative techniques, especially in vitro insemination, will be reserved for women of child-bearing age, that is, before menopause."

Some argued that the new law was necessary to reinforce the power of the state to prevent abuses that smack of genetic engineering. A de facto bar already prevents women from being implanted with a fertilized embryo from an egg other than their own.

Even if France takes a strict approach to test-tube fertilization, officials here acknowledge that other European governments will have to adopt similarly tough restrictions or else older French women who want to have babies will simply go abroad for treatment.

At some point, the 12-nation European Union will probably have to adopt guidelines, if not a common policy, so that governments can prevent their citizens from circumventing laws by flocking to foreign doctors. The medical ethics debate, however, is changing so rapidly that only a few countries have started to address the issue of "retirement pregnancies."

In Britain, where the issue arose last week, some specialists said they disagreed with an age limit on pregnancies, saying such a restriction would be discriminatory.

In Italy, a pioneer in postmenopausal pregnancies, commentators have warned that the country is in danger of becoming a "genetic supermarket" because of highly publicized embryo implants involving pregnancies of elderly women and the case of a black woman who gave birth to a white baby six months ago. She reportedly asked for an egg from a white donor to be fertilized by her white husband, ostensibly so their child would not suffer racial discrimination.

Proposal Is Denounced

Elisabeth Badinter, the author of a best-seller on male identity, denounced the proposal to ban artificial insemination for postmenopausal women as an assault on freedom of choice. Reuters reported from Paris. "Nobody has ever banned a 20-year-old girl who is deeply neurotic, addicted to drugs or has AIDS, from having a baby," she said. "Why should a woman of 60, who could be a very good mother, not have the right to have a child?"

"I see perfectly well the dangers of rolling back without limit the age of procreation," she said. "But limiting the right to bear children seems to me even more dangerous."

WORLD BRIEFS

Britain Expels Sudanese Ambassador

LONDON (AP) — The Foreign Office on Tuesday gave the Sudanese ambassador 14 days to leave Britain after Sudan refused to change its decision to expel the British ambassador. A spokesman said the decision to expel Ali Osman Yassin was an "inevitable consequence" of Sudan's decision to expel the British ambassador, Peter Streats.

Sudan ordered Mr. Streats out of the country after the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Reverend George L. Carey, refused to visit the capital, Khartoum, as a guest of the Islamic government of General Omar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir. He visited southern Sudan last week at the invitation of the Episcopal Church of Sudan.

The government had insisted that the Archbishop travel as its guest in the mainly Muslim northern Sudan. Dr. Carey said he canceled that part of his trip because he was not assured freedom of movement.

Dozens More Die in Kabul Battles

KABUL (Reuters) — Infantry battles raged for a fourth day here on Tuesday, killing dozens and injuring more than 1,700 in a struggle for power between President Burhanuddin Rabbani and a former Communist general, Abdul Rashid Dostum.

Government jets bombed positions held by fighters loyal to General Dostum, and Mr. Rabbani's infantry made advances, pushing back the front line in the south of the city, where much of the fighting has been concentrated. Fighting spread in the north around General Dostum's base of Mazar-i-Sharif.

A Health Ministry spokesman said the number of injured was soaring and that hospitals were running out of medical supplies, blood and even food. "We have 1,700 wounded and 54 dead, although for the dead it is too difficult to say how many," he said.

German Judge May Get Nomination

BERLIN (AP) — After an embarrassing furore toppled their first presidential candidate, German conservatives said Tuesday that they expected to nominate the country's highest judge for the post.

Roman Herzog, 59, president of the federal Constitutional Court, has been picking up support since Stefan Heilmann, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's choice for the job, withdrew from consideration in November. Mr. Heilmann had angered many people with statements about the Holocaust, women's roles in society and other issues.

Michael Glos, a conservative member of parliament, predicted Tuesday that Mr. Herzog would be officially nominated on Jan. 24 by the Christian Democrats and their Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union. Mr. Herzog has been Germany's chief judge since 1987. Before that, he served as education minister and interior minister in the southern state of Baden-Württemberg.

Cambodia Warns the Khmer Rouge

PHNOM PENH (Reuters) — Cambodia's armed forces warned the Khmer Rouge on Tuesday of an imminent attack and urged guerrilla troops to defect in escape what analysts said could be the biggest armed offensive in five years.

The ultimate aim of the dry-season offensive was the recapture of the Khmer Rouge's headquarters in western Pailin, a senior government official said.

The appeal was part of a military bulletin included in the radio's morning news report. It was preceded by a demand from Cambodia's two prime ministers, Prince Norodom Ranariddh and Hun Sen, for the guerrillas to join in national reconciliation.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Foxhole Cave-In Derailed TGV

PARIS (Reuters) — A high-speed French TGV train jumped the track last month because rain-soaked ground under its rails collapsed into military trenches and foxholes dug during World War II, railroad officials said Tuesday.

The officials said the underground holes were not pinpointed in documents or geological soundings taken before the high-speed line was built in northern France. But an initial investigation by geological and mining experts has proved that the sudden cave-in of ballast on the line was due to ground weakened by trenches and foxholes.

The train was traveling at its top cruising speed, 300 kilometers (186 miles) an hour, when it derailed on Dec. 21, but the carriages remained upright and no one was seriously injured.

Israel Plans New Tel Aviv Airport

JERUSALEM (AP) — Israel plans to build a new Tel Aviv airport to serve as a crossroads to Asia and Africa in a peaceful Middle East before the turn of the century, transport officials said Tuesday. The Transport Ministry said the airport, to be called "Ben Gurion-2000" and to be built in the shape of the Star of David, would quadruple air traffic through Tel Aviv to a capacity of 16 million passengers per year.

The shape of the airport is designed to ensure that pilots clearly recognize it from the air and not land by mistake in Amman, as sometimes happens, an official said. Tel Aviv airport now has a capacity of 4 million to 5 million passengers per day.

A winter storm in the United States tied up traffic, shut rail lines, delayed flights at some airports and dumped more than a foot of snow in places from the Carolinas to Maine on Tuesday. In New York City, the storm left a crust of sleet and slush mixed with rain, playing havoc with commuters. Boston's Logan airport closed for a while, while airports elsewhere in the region were open but experiencing long delays. Pittsburgh's airport said no flights were taking off or arriving. Forecasters said more snow, rain and ice were on the way.

United Airlines will begin an expansion of service to the Pacific from San Francisco that eventually will give it 74 weekly nonstop flights to the region. United is to start its first daily service linking both Beijing and Shanghai on Feb. 13. It added it also would begin three flights each week from San Francisco to Sydney in June.

Maintenance Is Faulted In Russian Jet Disaster

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Investigators looking into the crash of an airliner in Siberia that killed 121 people cited overloading and a badly repaired engine as possible causes, the press agency Itar-Tass said Tuesday.

The governmental commission investigating Monday's accident said the "most likely" cause was that the aircraft's control engine, recently remounted after an overhaul, had been inadequately repaired, the agency said, citing sources close to the commission.

The sources also said that the plane, a Tu-154, might have been carrying as much as 20 tons of excess weight, which was a factor in

two fatal crashes in August that left more than 100 people dead.

Itar-Tass quoted official sources as saying there were four passengers on the plane who had not been included in the passenger list. Crew members often smuggle unlisted passengers on overbooked planes to make extra money. Such riders are called "zaitis," or "rabbits."

Preliminary findings confirmed concerns expressed in the immediate aftermath of the crash over the declining safety of Russian aviation.

The plane was operated by Bel-Air, one of the regional independent airlines formed in 1992 after the breakup of the Soviet state airline.

(AP, Reuters, AP)

U.S. Presses Talks On Ukrainian Arms Goal Is Moscow Pact Signing On Nuclear Disarmament

By Ann Devroy

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States, Russia and Ukraine have intensified negotiations on the dismantling of Ukraine's nuclear arsenal in the hope that a treaty can be signed in Moscow next week, senior administration officials say.

The White House said Monday that President Bill Clinton had written to President Leonid M. Kravchuk of Ukraine in the last week in what one official called "a re-emphasis of our policy" that the former Soviet republic must dispose of its nuclear missiles in compliance with international agreements.

If such an accord is reached, the president will meet with Mr. Kravchuk in Moscow, a senior administration official said.

Mr. Clinton is to leave Saturday on a nine-day trip that includes a summit meeting in Moscow with President Boris N. Yeltsin and a visit to Belarus, which has relinquished its nuclear arsenal.

The Belarus step is meant to be both a reward to that nation for its agreement to denuclearize and a signal of U.S. displeasure with Ukraine.

U.S. officials are to hold talks here this week with Ukraine's deputy foreign minister, Valeri Shmarov. A White House official cautioned that "many issues remain to be resolved" and pointed out that the administration has been working on the issue for nearly six months.

When the Soviet Union collapsed, Ukraine inherited about 1,240 nuclear warheads on 176 intercontinental missiles and an esti-

mated 564 warheads on cruise missiles, a small number of which have been dismantled.

A series of three-way talks among the United States, Russia and Ukraine has been held over the last month, in large measure concentrating on how the proceeds from the sale of enriched uranium would be divided between Ukraine and Russia.

"We very much want a deal in time for a signing in Moscow," an official said, "but we can't be driven into a bad deal by summit fever. This is the most serious of business, and there would be no disguising a bad deal. Everyone is working quite hard on this, but we are not there yet, and there is every chance we won't get there."

Administration officials cite as progress the announcement by Russian officials in Kiev last month that Ukraine should be compensated for its tactical nuclear weapons, which were removed more than 18 months ago. Having agreed to the principle of compensation, a senior official said, the issue has become how much and in what form.

Mr. Clinton is scheduled to sign several agreements in Moscow on Jan. 14, including some relating to nonproliferation. That could be expanded into a three-way ceremony.

Kravchuk Presence Likely

Ukrainian officials said Tuesday that Mr. Kravchuk was likely to join the U.S.-Russian summit meeting in Moscow on Jan. 12-15, The Associated Press reported.

President Yeltsin has invited Mr. Kravchuk to participate in the meeting with Mr. Clinton.



Israeli police restraining a flag-waving demonstrator on Tuesday near Jericho. Settlers blocked roads in the region to protest suggestions that their village be included within the PLO-controlled area.

Rabin Rival Drops Vow To Stick to PLO Deal

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel's main opposition leader, Benjamin Netanyahu, said Tuesday that if his Likud party were to return to power he would feel no obligation to honor the present Labor government's agreement with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Mr. Netanyahu stopped short of a firm promise to break the deal on introducing Palestinian self-rule to the occupied territories — a position advocated recently by his predecessor as Likud leader, former Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

But at the same time, Mr. Netanyahu made clear that he would not be bound by the PLO accord, a sharp departure from a public pledge weeks ago to "honor any formal international commitment taken by previous governments."

Speaking to Jewish settlers in the West Bank on Monday and expanding on the subject in an interview Tuesday, he charged that the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, had himself broken promises by failing to stop anti-Israel attacks in the territories and by taking no steps to revoke sections of the PLO charter that call for Israel's destruction.

"Agreements made to be honored, but they're not made to be honored unilaterally," Mr. Netanyahu said. And since in his view the Palestinians have not kept their end of the bargain, then the accord signed on the White House lawn in September is no longer binding on Israel, he said.

His remarks were denounced as "a danger to democracy" by the Labor Party secretary-general, Yisrael Zivli. A spokesman for Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin dismissed the comments as "hypothetical," saying that Mr. Netanyahu's opinion has "no significance in the immediate future."

But while for now the opposition may not affect the Israel-PLO negotiations, stalled for nearly a week, its views also cannot be ignored.

The Rabin government has not had an assured parliamentary majority for months, and even though it seems in no danger of imminent collapse, it is also far from a tower of strength. It is entirely possible, opinion polls suggest, that after Israel's next national election in two years, Likud will be back in power and the 44-year-old Mr. Netanyahu will be prime minister.

That would mean he would be taking over at the very moment that Israel and the PLO, under terms of their agreement, are supposed to begin negotiations on the permanent status of the territories. The territories have been held by Israel since 1967 and declared by Mr. Netanyahu in the past to be vital to Israeli security.

So what he says, even now, may have consequences for the future course of Israeli-Palestinian relations.

Mr. Netanyahu read the latest polls before speaking out, and they show an appreciable drop in Israeli public support for the September agreement. That decline is reflected also among Palestinians, who are similarly wary of Israel's intentions.

Their suspicions have deepened since the continuing arguments over security issues impeded Israel to miss a Dec. 13 target date for beginning a troop withdrawal.

Yeltsin's Aides Move In to 'Purified' Parliament

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Three months after tanks pounded the Russian White House, an archbishop rechristened the former parliament building on Tuesday and President Boris N. Yeltsin's senior ministers moved into their new offices.

Five thousand workers, including 2,000 Turks, have worked around the clock to repair the bullet-pocked, fire-blackened marble tower at an estimated cost of \$80 million. The White House is now white

again and resplendent with acres of new carpet, imported elevators, air conditioning and tinted windows. Mr. Yeltsin ordered the repairs begun Oct. 5, the day after he sent tanks and troops to crush hard-line lawmakers and their armed supporters who had rioted against his decree dissolving parliament.

The ceremony Tuesday was a kind of political exorcism: After driving out the hard-line lawmakers, Mr. Yeltsin ordered the building to be purified for his senior aides.

"We have prayed for the Lord's blessing in accompany those who will work here for the good of the Fatherland," Archbishop Arseny of the Russian Orthodox Church said after sprinkling the facade with holy water.

The building was evacuated for a few hours after a bomb alert that turned out to be a hoax.

The White House had become a symbol of opposition to Mr. Yeltsin. He is trying to prevent that from happening again by turning the building into the headquarters

of his cabinet instead of giving it to the newly elected parliament.

The new parliament, which convenes Jan. 11, has been allotted two less-prominent buildings in Moscow, despite pleas by some lawmakers for the old site.

Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin has taken over the fifth-floor office of the former parliament speaker, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, who is in jail awaiting trial for his role in October's uprising.

The only reminder of the hard-

liners is some graffiti aimed at them: "The band of drunkards will not escape a people's trial!" someone has scrawled on a fence outside.

Repairs to the building's six-story rectangular base have been completed, but work is continuing on the 14-story oval tower that rises from the heart of the structure.

Two U.S.-based companies are also involved. Honeywell Inc. has replaced the building's fire-fighting system, and Otis Elevator Co. has installed 19 new elevators.

Christian Geelhaar Dies at 54; Directed Basel's Kunstmuseum

New York Times Service

Christian Geelhaar, 54, a former director of the Basel Kunstmuseum and one of the most respected art historians and curators of his generation, died of AIDS on Friday in Basel.

Mr. Geelhaar, who was born in Bern, was a Picasso scholar and an advocate of postwar American art who was also at home with the art of the Middle Ages and the Northern Renaissance.

He was named curator of modern art at the Basel Kunstmuseum in 1977. In 1980, when he was only 41, he succeeded Franz Meyer as director of the museum. During this period, he gained attention for establishing that Picasso's monumental proto-Cubist still life, "Bread and Fruit Dish on a Table," of 1909 was based on an earlier

study for an unexecuted picture of a banquet scene.

At Basel, Mr. Geelhaar organized or collaborated on exhibitions, including "Jasper Johns: Working Proofs" (1980), "Picasso: Theme Cycles of the Late Work, 1964-72" (1981), "Munet: Les Nymphéas" (1986), "Douglas Cooper and the Cubist Masters" (1987-88) and "Paul Cézanne: The Bathers" (1989).

Lord Porritt, 93, a 1924 Olympic medal winner, a governor-general of New Zealand and surgeon to the British royal family for more than 20 years, died in London on Saturday. He won a bronze medal for

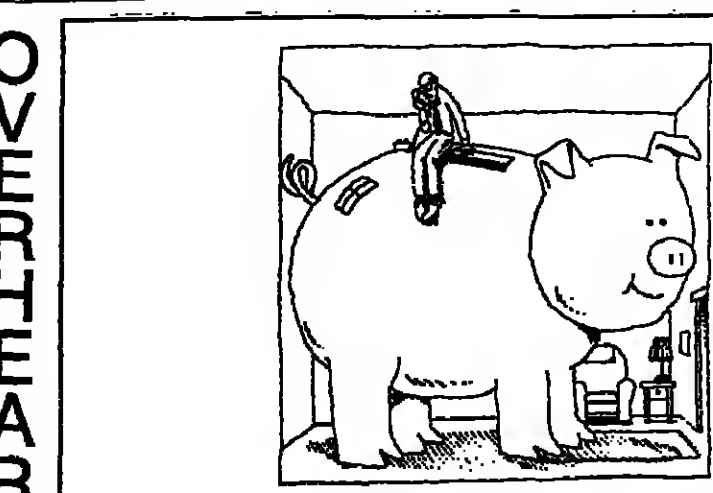
his cabinet instead of giving it to the newly elected parliament. The new parliament, which convenes Jan. 11, has been allotted two less-prominent buildings in Moscow, despite pleas by some lawmakers for the old site.

Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin has taken over the fifth-floor office of the former parliament speaker, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, who is in jail awaiting trial for his role in October's uprising.

James Clement, 75, who guided the growth of the King Ranch into a multinational corporation, died Sunday in Kingsville, Texas. The 825,000-acre (about 330,000-hectare) ranch produces cattle, horses and oil.

William Morris, 80, editor in chief of the first edition of the American Heritage Dictionary in 1969, died Sunday in Columbus, Ohio. Later, he edited the Grolier Universal Encyclopedia and the Encyclopedia International and was editor in chief for Grosset & Dunlap. In 1968, he appeared on the Connecticut ballot as Eugene McCarthy's vice presidential candidate.

Benjamin L. Bosworth, 76, a prisoner of war during World War II who tried to tunnel his way out of Stalag 17 prison, died Sunday in Edwardsville, Illinois. He was severely disciplined for trying to escape. The effort was made into a movie named for the prison camp.



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Lyme Disease

NEW YORK — Lyme disease, a tick-borne illness that has become a major public health problem in the Northeast, is spreading to other parts of the country, according to a report from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

The report, which is the first of its kind, shows that Lyme disease is now found in 11 states, up from 10 in 1992. The states are Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

The CDC says that Lyme disease is caused by a bacterium called Borrelia burgdorferi, which is transmitted to humans by the bite of a tick. The disease can cause a variety of symptoms, including fever, fatigue, and joint pain. In some cases, it can lead to more serious complications, such as neurological problems.

The CDC is urging people to be aware of the risk of Lyme disease, especially if they live in or have traveled to one of the affected states. They are also urging people to take steps to prevent tick bites, such as wearing protective clothing and using insect repellent.

Professor's Grad For First Year

BOSTON — A professor at Boston University has been awarded a "graduate" degree for his first year of teaching. The award, which is given annually to the best new faculty member, was presented to Professor John Doe by the university's faculty senate.

Professor Doe, who has been teaching at Boston University for his first year, was praised for his exceptional teaching skills and his commitment to his students. He was also praised for his research in the field of physics.

The award is a significant honor for a new faculty member, and it is a testament to Professor Doe's exceptional talent and dedication to his work.

Doubts on Rad

CLD Destroyed Files and

PARIS (Reuters) — Doubts have been cast on the reliability of a report that the French government has destroyed files related to the 1968-69 student protests in France. The report, which was published in a French newspaper, claimed that the government had destroyed files that contained information about the activities of the Red Army Faction (RAF) in France.

The report also claimed that the government had destroyed files that contained information about the activities of the RAF in Germany. The report was widely questioned by experts, who said that the government had no reason to destroy such files.

The report was also questioned by the RAF, which said that it had no reason to destroy such files. The report was also questioned by the British government, which said that it had no reason to destroy such files.

Scandal Rattles

Congressmen Suspect

By James Brown

RIO DE JANEIRO — A scandal involving the alleged misuse of funds by a group of Brazilian congressmen has shaken the political establishment in Brazil. The scandal, which is being investigated by the Brazilian government, involves the alleged misuse of funds that were intended for the development of the Amazon region.

The scandal is being investigated by the Brazilian government, and it is expected that the results of the investigation will have significant implications for the political establishment in Brazil. The scandal is also being investigated by the Brazilian media, and it is expected that the results of the investigation will be widely reported.

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STATESIDE / MEDICAL ALERT

Lyme Disease Risk: Overdiagnosis and Overmedication

By Diana Jean Schemo
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Almost two decades after Lyme disease was first diagnosed in Old Lyme, Connecticut, health experts and officials are warning that overdiagnosis of the disease and complications from long-term antibiotic treatments may pose as great a danger to public health as the disease itself.

In one instance cited by the Federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 14 children had to have their gallbladders removed, and 22 suffered bloodstream infections, because of complications from long-term treatment with intravenous antibiotics. Though the children's doctor defends their treatment, the centers found no evidence that most of the children even had Lyme disease.

In another case, a New Jersey doctor's license was suspended for "obsessively diagnosing late-stage Lyme disease" in patients lacking clinical evidence of the disease, falsifying records and collecting fees for referring patients to companies that provide intravenous antibiotics in the home. The Board of Medical

Examiners says it is investigating links between other physicians and such companies as well.

The bacteria that causes Lyme disease is carried by deer ticks that bite humans, leading to a bull's-eye rash that enlarges over about two weeks and flu-like symptoms, including fatigue and muscle aches. Diagnosed early, Lyme disease is often remedied by a single course of oral antibiotics. Ignored, it can produce cardiac and neurological problems, including facial paralysis, and later still, arthritis or inflammation of the brain or nerves.

Even at this late stage, many doctors stress, the disease can be detected through an examination of spinal fluid and other tests and often can be cured by a month of intravenous antibiotics. This is the generally recommended approach. Most doctors now say, however, that this treatment may fail in rare instances where Lyme disease has infected the central nervous system.

The controversy involves the prolonged use of intravenous antibiotics to treat chronic infections. That use

can cost as much as \$17,000 a month and has been reported to cause life-threatening complications.

Health experts in the New York region say overdiagnosis stems largely from the lack of any simple conclusive test for Lyme disease and the lack of agreement over how frequently the infection persists or recurs.

Another factor, they say, is greed: Some Lyme-disease hot lines refer patients to a network of doctors and clinics that will readily, and often wrongly, diagnose Lyme disease in return for payments from companies that sell in-home treatment.

The bulk of the evidence suggests that Lyme disease is overdiagnosed and that many of those given the diagnosis do not have the disease and will not benefit from antibiotic treatment," concluded a committee of medical experts appointed by the New Jersey Health Department after a report last February on problems at the Jersey Shore Medical Center in Neptune.

While the committee acknowledged that in individual cases, "underdiagnosis can be just as serious a

problem as overdiagnosis," it said the greater number of patients risk hazardous side effects of "antibiotics given for a disease they do not have."

The issue has become public and political. On one side are patient advocates, drug companies and a small number of practicing doctors who favor long-term antibiotic treatment for chronic infections. On the other are physicians and research scientists, together with insurance companies that generally stop paying for intravenous antibiotics after 28 days; all point out the absence of any published research to justify the risks of such treatments.

In 1992, 9,677 cases of Lyme were reported to the Centers for Disease Control, mostly in East Coast states north of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Allen C. Steere of Tufts University, who first identified Lyme disease in 1975, wrote recently that more than three-quarters of the patients referred to his Lyme Disease Clinic at the New England Medical Center and the majority of 100 patients at a New Jersey Lyme referral center were misdiagnosed and given unnecessary antibiotics.

Professors Grade Clinton a B For First Year of Economics

By Steven Pearlstein
Washington Post Service

BOSTON — Mark him down for a solid B for his freshman year.

The nation's economics professors, meeting here between semesters, gave President Bill Clinton high marks for his handling of economic policy in his first year in office.

"The administration's performance was not only surprisingly positive, it was also very good," Rudiger Dornbusch of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology told the American Economic Association on Monday.

"A good spring semester," declared the Nobel laureate Lawrence R. Klein of the University of Pennsylvania. He said the administration deserved at least half the credit for the drop in interest rates over the past year and two consecutive years of reduced U.S. budget deficits.

Mr. Clinton's lowest mark came from Martin S. Feldstein of Harvard, who served as chairman of President Ronald Reagan's Council of Economic Advisors.

He predicted that Mr. Clinton would realize no more than half of the \$500 billion in deficit reduction that has been projected for the next five years. The tax increases on the wealthy, he said, will discourage them from investing and investing and yield little in additional revenue for the Treasury.

Mr. Feldstein, known for his staunch defense of free markets, conceded that he was in the somewhat awkward position of arguing that the stock and bond markets were wrong in having responded as positively

as they did to the passage of the Clinton economic plan.

He drew a sharp rebuke from administration and academic economists for his assertion that a 6.1 percent unemployment rate is as close as the nation can come to full employment without causing a dangerous new round of inflation.

"We definitely don't accept that," replied Alan S. Blinder, a member of the Council of Economic Advisors. He said the unemployment rate could descend comfortably to 5.5 percent without igniting inflation.

U.S. officials already have signaled that they believe interest rates should remain where they are for the foreseeable future.

A broad array of economists gave Mr. Clinton high marks for intelligence and good intentions.

"He has lent a coherence to economic discourse that we haven't seen in a long time," said Stephen Cullenberg of the University of California at Riverside.

Christine Doyle Burke of Framingham State College in Massachusetts gave the president a B+ for his recognition of the widening gap between rich and poor, but like many at the session, expressed disappointment that he has not been able to do more about it.

"He can take some credit for raising the confidence of the business world and consumers," said Dimitri Papadimitriou of Bard College in New York. "But I would have liked to see more in the area of education, training and investment in physical infrastructure."

In general, Mr. Clinton got his highest marks in trade and international economic issues.



POINTED PROTEST — Rusty Morgan wore this custom-made headpiece when he joined other motorcyclists at a Sacramento rally to protest a California law requiring helmets on bikers.

Away From Politics

• Gary, Indiana, is now the murder capital of the United States. There were 110 murders in Gary last year, which represented a nationwide high of 91 per 100,000 residents.

• The New York City Board of Education has tentatively decided to carry out a court's wishes and give parents the right to decide whether their children receive condoms in a program aimed to prevent AIDS.

• Maskers of violent video games are moving quickly to mollify parents alarmed by their children's playing with vampires and homicidal warriors on TV. Under growing pressure from Congress to

start a rating system, they are meeting in Las Vegas. The meeting occurs after a threat by lawmakers to impose ratings.

• A federal judge in New York said he expected that the trial of Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman and 14 others charged with plotting to bomb New York City landmarks will be delayed until September.

• Dr. Jack Keeney was charged in Michigan in the death of a doctor who had bone cancer. It is the fourth time he has been charged with violating the Michigan ban on assisted suicide. He is under house arrest in another assisted suicide case.

Reuters, NYT, AP

Doubts on Radiation Inquiry CIA Destroyed Files on Its Tests, Expert Says

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The public may never get the full story of secret government radiation testing on Americans during the Cold War, because the Central Intelligence Agency destroyed many of its files, a scientist said Tuesday.

Steven Aftergood, a senior researcher with the Federation of American Scientists, a private group, said the CIA in 1973 destroyed many files on radiation tests that it secretly conducted on people from 1953 to 1967.

"If the CIA has destroyed its records of this activity, then we will never get to the bottom of this story," Mr. Aftergood said.

The CIA said Tuesday that it had begun a search of its records. A spokesman, David Christian, said, "We're searching our files for material relevant to the attempt to get to the bottom of the radiation testing issue."

In another development, the chairman of the House Committee on Natural Resources urged President Bill Clinton to release information on how U.S. nuclear weapons tests may have affected residents of the Marshall Islands.

Representative George Miller, a California Democrat, said in a letter to Mr. Clinton that particular concern was the March 1, 1954, test on Bikini Atoll. The test had a high yield, and radioactive fallout was blown over a wide area, including the inhabited Marshall Islands atolls of Rongelap and Ujae.

A commission led by Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller reported in 1975 that the CIA had conducted radiation tests as part of a much larger CIA program to study possible means of controlling human behavior.

Many of the records of these experiments, at least those involving unwitting subjects of drug test-

ing, were ordered destroyed in 1973, the Rockefeller Commission reported.

Mr. Christian said the CIA would take part "as fully as appropriate" in an inter-agency task force set up Monday to uncover details of experiments carried out in the decades after World War II.

Besides studying the effects of hallucinogenic drugs such as LSD, the CIA explored "the effects of radiation, electric shock, psychology, psychiatry, sociology and harassment substances," the Rockefeller Commission reported.

The commission's report is not clear on which CIA files were destroyed. It says: "Unfortunately, only limited records of the testing conducted in these drug programs are now available. All the records concerning the program were ordered destroyed in 1973, including a total of 152 separate files."

Scandal Rattles Brazil's Voters Congressmen Suspected in Thefts of Millions

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Jobo Alves would like you to believe that he is the world's luckiest man.

To explain how he came to deposit \$51 million in his bank accounts since 1989, the congressman, whose annual salary is \$84,000, told investigators recently that the answer was simple. He had won 24,000 lotteries.

One year after a multimillion-dollar corruption scandal forced him to resign, Mr. Alves, now Brazil's president, is enjoying enormous wealth, including dozens of members of Congress, is shaking many Brazilians' faith in democracy.

"And although Brazilians have grown cynical and resigned to stories about corruption, the latest disclosures have shocked people because of the extraordinary scale and brazenness."

The disillusionment with the political system has become so rampant that the army, which gave up rule to civilians in 1965, emerged from hibernation recently and bluntly warned Congress to purge itself, fast.

"Beware the anger of the legions," said General Benedito Osorio Bezerra Leão, the chief of staff, echoing widespread anger

among Brazilians in and out of uniform. "In moments of turbulence, military leaders have always proved to be strong leaders."

No one fears a possible coup returning Brazil to military rule, but General Leão's comments represented an extraordinary attempt to influence events after several years in which the army has been almost from politics.

Fueled by the anger, Brazilians struggle under inflation of 2,500 percent a year while they read that members of Congress apparently pocketed \$200 million in federal grants to charities.

In this atmosphere, many Brazilians are openly nostalgic for the low inflation and high growth in the years of military rule, from 1964 to 1985. Half of those responding to polls routinely say Brazil does not need its Congress.

Signaling an intention to clean house, Congress voted Dec. 15 to expel three members for involvement in an unrelated corruption scandal. And on Dec. 27, a subcommittee studying the theft of charity subsidies recommended the expulsion of seven others.

Many analysts here believe the military does not intend to return to power. Instead, they say, it is judging Congress to improve civil

Floridian Saves Best for Last: \$15.7 Million

The Associated Press

TALLAHASSEE, Florida — A Tallahassee woman won \$15.7 million in the lottery on Sept. 4 — then waited until Christmas to tell anyone.

After all the other presents were opened, Johnnie Mosley gave her husband, Charles, a folder and told him, "This is the best I can do."

Inside was a copy of the Florida lottery ticket and newspaper clippings detailing a four-month search for the winner.

"My dad thought it was a joke at first," said the Mosleys' 15-year-old son, Mike. "But when my mom told him it wasn't — we all started crying."

The Mosleys will receive \$789,000 a year for 20 years.

called her "Brazil's wealthiest maid."

To make his fortune appear legitimate to Brazilian tax authorities, Mr. Alves bet heavily on lotteries, investigators said.

According to a study by the Federal Savings Bank, he bet \$29 million and won \$9 million, which he deposited as laundered money.

U.S. Was Slow to Act on Warning Of Turbulence From Boeing 757

Los Angeles Times Service

SANTA ANA, California — The Federal Aviation Administration had evidence dating as far back as October 1991 that Boeing 757s cause unusually dangerous wake turbulence, but the agency issued no public warning until last month.

After the deaths of 13 people in two plane crashes which are believed to have been linked to the phenomenon.

Wake turbulence occurs when a large plane slices through the air, leaving a trail of horizontal cyclones that spring out from each wing tip.

The aviation agency has said it was not until early last year that it learned of the problem.

But documents obtained by the Los Angeles Times indicate that it was aware of the problem long before the agency's administrator, David Hinson, issued a nationwide directive Dec. 23 that air traffic

POLITICAL NOTES

Bentzen Seeks to Cull Phony Gun Dealers

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentzen has proposed laws under which gun dealers would pay \$600 a year for firearms licenses, to discourage all but legitimate businesses from obtaining the permits.

The annual fee now is \$10 and is rising to \$65 under recently passed legislation, but Mr. Bentzen said the new fee "isn't just ridiculous" but "goes all the way to reckless."

The increase he is proposing, Mr. Bentzen said, is needed because "many people get licenses not to sell firearms but to buy them cheap for themselves."

"We have over 200 million guns," he said. "Every 10 seconds a gun rolls off an assembly line. Every 11 seconds we import a gun."

The higher fee, he said, "should eliminate 200,000 dealers, leaving only the actual ones in place."

"And it will end the de facto taxpayer subsidizing of the gun business."

Mr. Bentzen, who spoke after a law-enforcement awards ceremony, said the Clinton administration also would propose legislation to require a federal permit for people who buy dynamite and other explosives, such as those used in a series of bombings last week in western New York.

The proposal also would make theft of explosives a federal felony, Mr. Bentzen said. He unveiled the proposals as part of a broad administration effort to strengthen federal regulation of firearms.

U.S. Rolls Out Playful TV Ads for Condoms

WASHINGTON — With a playful 30-second ad, the Clinton administration launched a new, would-be hip television advertising campaign Tuesday to encourage young Americans to protect themselves against AIDS.

In it, a couple gropes between the sheets on a disheveled bed. Suddenly a deer-drawn spring opens and to James Bond-type music, out pops a foil-wrapped condom. It skitters across the floor, past a startled cat and discreetly dives into action on the bed.

"It would be nice if latex condoms were automatic," an announcer intones. "But since they're not, using them should be."

All four U.S. broadcast television networks and many cable TV outlets and radio stations have agreed to run the ads, produced for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. That represents a change from previous network policies that treated ads mentioning condoms and AIDS warily.

Lawmaker, Retiring, Urges Old-Timers to Go

WASHINGTON — After 17 years in Congress, Representative Douglas Applegate, 65, Democrat of Ohio, says he is ready to retire and recommends that other old-timers do the same. "It is time for younger people to take the reins of government and lead us into the next century," he said. "I would further suggest that other older members of Congress consider this, as well."

Two other colleagues agreed with him. Representative Thomas E. Lewis, 69, a Florida Republican who has served 11 years in the House, said he also would not seek re-election in November.

And Representative Alfred A. McCandless, Republican of California, said Tuesday that he would retire at year's end after 12 years in the House. "What I have not had," he said, "is a Friday or Monday without an airplane in it; a leisurely breakfast; dinner at the dinner hour; little R&R time, or even much time with my family."

The three retirements brought to 26 the number of House members who have announced that will leave after the current term. Fourteen of those leaving are Republicans.

For Packwood, It's Three Questions and Out

BEAVERTON, Oregon — Making his first public appearance in his home state in five months, Senator Bob Packwood stalked out of a news conference after just three questions.

"See you later, folks," he said Monday after being asked once if he planned to resign and twice about where he lives.

Aides had tried to limit the questions to health care at the news conference, held after Mr. Packwood addressed a luncheon on health care reform.

"The first three questions weren't germane, so he's out of here," a Packwood aide said.

Mr. Packwood, 61, a Republican who lives in Washington, last year sold the trailer home that was his Oregon residence. He would have to establish a legal residence to run for a sixth term in 1998.

The Senate Select Committee on Ethics is investigating allegations by more than two dozen women that Mr. Packwood made unwanted sexual advances over the years. The committee and the Justice Department also are investigating whether Mr. Packwood used his office to try to arrange jobs for his wife. His diaries are in the custody of a federal court while he fights subpoenas for them.

Mr. Packwood has denied breaking any laws and said he has no intention of resigning.

Quote / Unquote

Dennis Archer, newly sworn in as mayor of Detroit: "Get a grip on your life, and the lives of your children. Stand with me when I tell the Dope Man: Get off our streets. Stand with me when I tell the Dope Man: Leave our children alone."

Tom Murphy, the new mayor of Pittsburgh: "These are our kids, both the ones being shot and the ones doing the shooting. Get out of your comfortable lives and get into the lives of these kids."

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

A Gap to Bridge in Mexico

Tale of Two Mexicos

There is another, older Mexico beneath the free market, modernizing society being fashioned by President Carlos Salinas de Gortari — a Mexico of subsistence agriculture, native peoples and Emiliano Zapata, the land-to-the-peasants hero of the 1910-1917 Mexican Revolution. That other Mexico is epitomized by Chiapas, the poor southern state on the Guatemalan border where armed Indian guerrillas invoking Zapata took over four towns on Saturday and where clashes between Mexico's army and the rebels have left scores of Indians dead. Reports are sketchy, but most guerrilla fatalities appear to have been inflicted while the rebels were retreating.

The Chiapas uprising was timed to coincide with the formal start of the North American Free Trade Agreement. Like other peasants toiling on the fringes of Mexico's capitalist economy, many Indians living in the jungles of Chiapas feel left out of the economic gains of recent years and fear the free market, free trade future that NAFTA symbolizes. Free trade future that NAFTA symbolizes. Free trade future that NAFTA symbolizes.

Mexico is a huge country, and the rebels represent only a small slice of the most radically disaffected peasants and leftists. The clashes in Chiapas do not seem to herald any wider national insurrection. But this embarrassing revolt of the forgotten challenges the Salinas administration on two sensitive issues — accountability in the use of military and police

force, and compassion for Mexicans more interested in holding onto a traditional way of life than in fast-track capitalist development.

It is in Mexico's northern border states, close to the United States, that free market development and continental integration have proceeded furthest. Southern states like Chiapas represent the opposite extreme. As lush as the north is arid, the south has for centuries been an arena of violent conflict between largely landless Indians and the farmer and rancher descendants of the conquistadores. The slogans of 1910, particularly those of Zapata, who rallied the landless peasants of the south, still resonate here.

It is the legacy of 1910 — nationalism, protectionism and legal restrictions on large landholdings — that Mr. Salinas has spent his presidency dismantling. His textbook economic reforms should make it easier for Mexico to compete for the capital it needs to develop. Over time, that could significantly lift living standards in all regions of Mexico for people of all ethnic backgrounds.

But this Mexican revolution is being imposed from above. Too many Mexican citizens remain alienated from local governments that owe more to patronage than to a

An Inquiry Is in Order

Like a mural come down off a wall, a peasant "revolution" burst forth in the poorest and most southerly part of Mexico over the New Year weekend. Some hundreds of armed men and women eluded preemption by Mexico's vaunted intelligence and showed themselves organized enough to briefly capture a good-sized city, San Cristóbal de las Casas, in Chiapas. After two days of fighting, in which dozens were killed on both sides, rebels still held three towns. Ostensibly, the uprising was timed to the effective date of the new trade agreement with Washington. The rebels reject the government's depiction of the North American Free Trade Agreement as a patriotic act of economic growth, terming it a class conspiracy against the landless and poor.

This is the first major uprising in Mexico in 20 years, and as such an embarrassment for President Carlos Salinas de Gortari. But a certain level of unrest is familiar to Chiapas and other states isolated from the modernizing currents that Mr. Salinas, more than any other Mexican leader, has encouraged. Conspiracy theories flourish in Mexico. In this instance, some suggest that there has been an infection from local radicals or from guerrillas across the border in Guatemala. It is asked

whether the opposition to Mr. Salinas may have thought to stage an incident to discredit his gutsy devotion to free trade.

But no elaborate theory is needed to understand the pain in Chiapas. The prime threat to democracy in the Americas now comes from the corruptions of power and from the gap between rich and poor. Mexico is not coming apart under the weight of NAFTA. NAFTA is in fact part of the remedy. But NAFTA has quickened popular expectations of breaking out of Latin America's lingering feudal darkness and perhaps nowhere more so than in the places that have fallen the farthest behind.

In helping worthy Ladinos to make their countries grow, private leaders, international development banks and friendly governments all have their work cut out. In the Chiapas affair, however, Mr. Salinas has his own responsibilities. His government must proceed strictly according to law in the quelling of the rebellion and in dealing with its judicial aftermath. Promptly, as things settle down, there must be a credible nonpartisan investigation, including the origins of the disorder on the peasant side and the official response. This is the sort of event that, handled the wrong way, can become more troublesome in the follow-up than in the event itself.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Yes, a Special Prosecutor

Senior Republicans, after years of resisting the appointment of independent counsels to investigate suspected mischief in the executive branch, are now demanding that an outsider probe some Arkansas banking and investment deals that touch President and Mrs. Clinton. Why the switch? Politics, of course. Still, the Republicans are on the right track. Independent counsels are sometimes necessary to keep government honest.

The White House sees only politics. The president's aides insist that "no laws have been broken." Hillary Rodham Clinton still wonders why anyone is curious about the family's real estate partnership with a failed savings and loan operator. And Attorney General Janet Reno argues lamely that no one would trust her to name a truly independent investigator.

Demands for a special counsel are coming not only from partisan fighters like Bob Dole, the Senate Republican leader, and Newt Gingrich, the House Republican whip, but also from moderates like Jim Leach, the ranking Republican on the House Banking Committee. All make the same simple complaint: The administration cannot be trusted to investigate itself. No outsider can possibly know the scope of the Justice Department investigation now under way. For all the public has been able to learn so far, it is unclear whether the relationship reflected little more than the garden variety cronyism for which Arkansas is famous or whether it involved serious criminality.

In any case, legitimate suspicions have arisen that James McDougal — the Clintons' land partner and operator of the defunct Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan who helped the Clintons financially — may have benefited from lenient regulation when Bill Clinton was governor. A companion question is whether the failure to police Mr. McDougal more carefully led to excessive federal bailout costs when his institution failed.

These long-simmering insinuations reached a boil two weeks ago with the news that White House aides removed files bearing on the real estate partnership from the office of Vincent Foster, the deputy White House counsel, after he committed suicide last spring. Only now is the White House, in response to a public clamor, moving to produce

those documents for the Justice Department. Ms. Reno, defending her handling of the case, contends rightly that it would be better for everyone if the Independent Counsel Act, which expired more than a year ago, were available. That law, which Congress is preparing to revive, allows a court-appointed independent prosecutor for cases where the executive branch has a conflict of interest.

But Mr. Dole and others are also right to argue that even without the law, Ms. Reno is free under Justice Department regulations to pick a special counsel with nearly as much job tenure as the statute would provide. Yes, the choice would be hers, and some might question it — but not if she chose a legal figure of national reputation, like Archibald Cox and Leon Jaworski in the Watergate period, before the statute was enacted.

To call for a special appointment is not to disparage the career prosecutors now working on the Arkansas cases. It is simply to recognize, as the attorney general has acknowledged in testifying for renewal of the independent counsel law, that self-investigation lacks the credibility that the public has the right to require. The Clinton administration, which campaigned on a plank of open government and impartial justice, should not have to learn this lesson from its Republican opponents.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

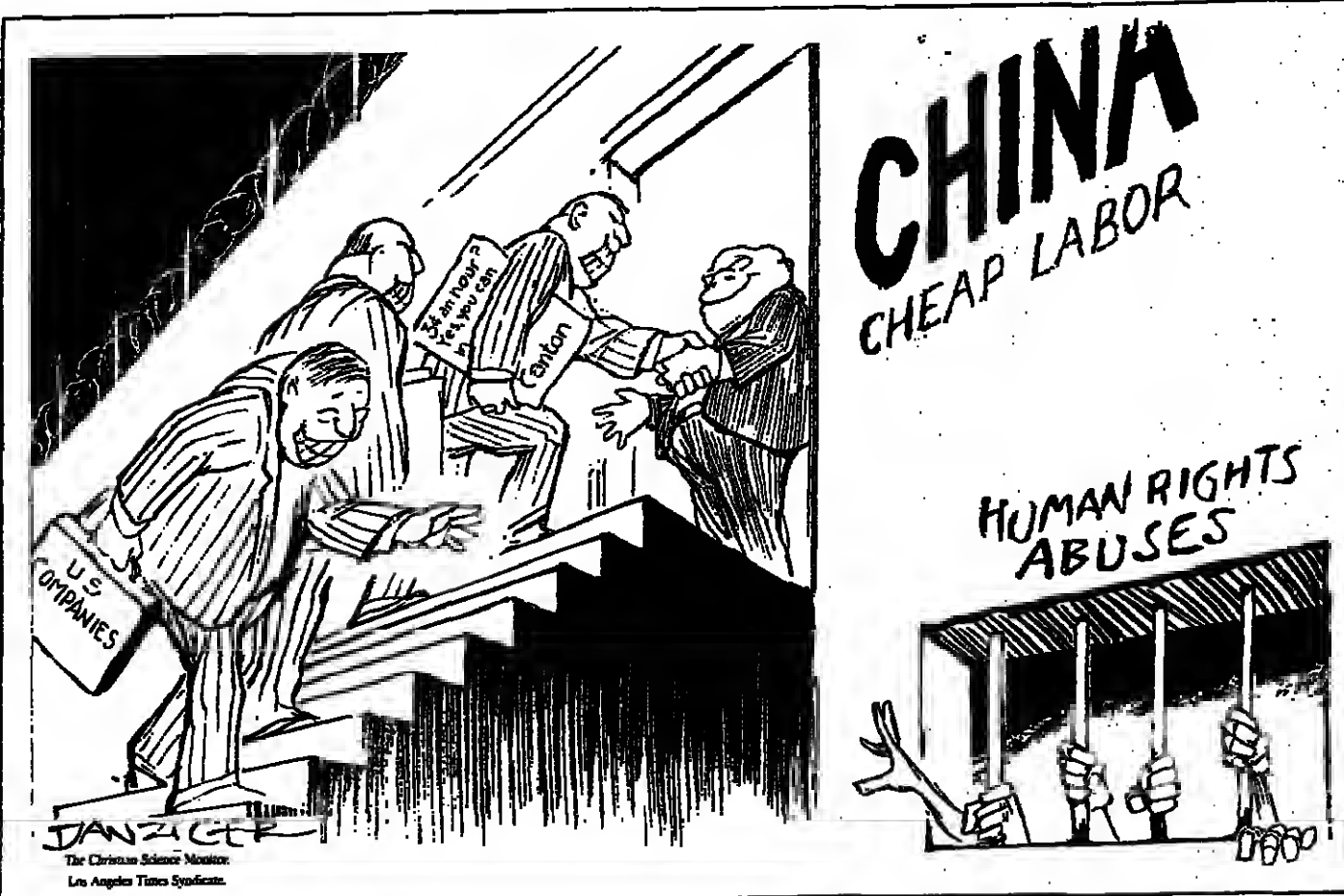
Other Comment

In America, Recovery in the Air

You can sense it in the air, see it on the streets, hear it on the shop floor: This growth is for real. The economy has become much healthier than many people seem to realize. Time and effort have brought the problems of the past decade to manageable proportions.

Another force is at work — a nascent and guarded recovery of spirit. In more and more factories, offices and homes, you find a new "This is how it's going to be, let's get on with our lives" attitude. The sober but proactive mood is a key element in transforming a problematic recovery into a durable one.

— Fortune (New York).



Bosnia's Holocaust Puts the Churches to Shame

By Henry Siegman

NEW YORK — Pope John Paul II's Christmas message, in which he expressed compassion for "the suffering peoples of Bosnia-Herzegovina," was surely heartfelt, but it reminds us of the feebleness and irrelevance of Western religious institutions — Catholic, Protestant and Jewish — in the face of the modern Holocaust that is taking place in the heart of Europe.

Given the impotence of religious institutions as the agony of Bosnia continues, how pathetic their

Anything short of a demand by the churches for military intervention is cant and hypocrisy.

pretensions that they serve as unique agents for peace. Surely, in Bosnia they have done nothing of the kind. If anything, religious sentiment has fueled the genocide that is taking place there.

The ambivalence and consequent impotence of the churches is perhaps understandable. Despite Catholic doctrine on "just wars," our churches find it virtually impossible to advocate the use of force. Tragically, there are times when only resort to violence can end the slaughter of innocents.

That was true in World War II, and it is true today in Bosnia. Only the use of air power to silence

Serbian guns and a lifting of the arms embargo — which has punished only victims, not aggressors — could possibly end the one-sided slaughter.

Because religious institutions have failed to call for such military intervention, they have allowed evil to have its way. What is worse, too often their pious declarations have failed to distinguish between the victims and their tormentors. That failure nourishes a perverse moral equivalence that is invoked by governments to justify inaction and cowardice.

I write these lines in sadness, not to point an accusing finger. Haunted by the memory of the Holocaust, Jewish organizations have spoken out on Bosnia more forcefully than have others, but their pronouncements and public hand-wringing mean little. Religious institutions in the United States have not undertaken the kind of political action to which they resort so effectively when their own core interests are challenged — whether tax exemptions for churches and synagogues, opposition to abortion, or aid for Israel.

I have no doubt that the use of the term "Holocaust" to describe the human destruction in Bosnia will provoke bitter criticism in some quarters. One would think that the deliberate slaughter of nearly a quarter of a million men, women and children and the prospect of more than 2 million people

dying this winter (the U.S. State Department says that nearly 3 million Bosnians are at risk), might qualify as a Holocaust. How sad that some still get more exercised about notions of semantic correctness than about genocidal destruction of life.

The Holocaust in Bosnia will end only if the international community — and that effectively means the United States — finally uses air power to destroy Serbian artillery and also ends the arms embargo against Bosnia. Unfortunately, political leadership in Washington is utterly bankrupt on the subject of Bosnia; so that will not happen unless the American people call for such intervention. That they have not done so despite their exposure to graphic depictions of daily slaughter, atrocities and starvation is a measure of the failure of religious institutions. Anything short of a demand by them for military intervention is cant and hypocrisy.

Religious institutions hardly covered themselves with glory during World War II, when the first Holocaust occurred. If they continue their fecklessness and faithlessness as Serbs and Croats, and the apparent sanction of local Serbian Orthodox and Croatian Catholic churches, go about completing their genocidal work in Bosnia, they will have compromised themselves beyond redemption.

The writer is executive director of the American Jewish Congress. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Ukraine's Go-Slow Leaders Hurt Their Own Cause

By Sam Nunn

The writer is chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the U.S. Senate.

WASHINGTON — Just 29 months ago Ukraine declared independence from a disintegrating Soviet Union. Support for independence was strong even among Russians living in Ukraine, who comprise almost a quarter of the country's 52 million people. With a vast territory, rich in minerals, fertile soil, heavy industry and human talent, Ukraine in 1991 seemed destined for at least as rosy a future as did Russia, which for almost 350 years had ruled it.

In a highly prudent act, Ukraine in 1991 also agreed, via a legally binding protocol to the START-I treaty, to give up all nuclear weapons on its territory by "eliminating in the shortest possible time" the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty as a non-nuclear state. There was talk, as well, of reducing Ukraine's dependence upon power provided by the dozen or so unmodernized and dangerous Chernobyl-type nuclear reactors operating in the country.

Today, Ukraine's economy is in freefall, its currency reeling virtually worthless by runaway inflation. Production has all but collapsed, and energy shortages have become increasingly acute during a bitter winter. This reflects Russia's require-

ment that its oil exports be paid for in hard currency at close to world market prices. The constraints on oil as an energy source have in turn placed extraordinary demands on those old Chernobyl-type nuclear reactors.

Political, ethnic and religious divisions within Ukraine are deepening. Ukrainian nationalism is strongest in the predominantly Catholic west. Pro-Russian sentiments are stronger in the industrialized, Orthodox east, and these sentiments are intensifying as the Ukrainian economy deteriorates.

The danger of civil strife between eastern and western Ukraine therefore is growing. At a minimum, a civil conflict that pits Ukrainian nationalists against those, mostly in eastern Ukraine, favoring closer ties with Russia will generate huge flows of refugees and place strong pressures on Russia to intervene on behalf of the 12 million Russians in Ukraine.

Add to this unimpressive hodgepodge of facts that Ukraine is the world's third-ranked producer of nuclear weapons, in numbers of weapons, and — with the Ukrainians

believed by the Russian military to be feverishly working to gain operational control by cracking the launch codes — you have a recipe for trouble.

While international attention centers on the Balkans and the prospect of war on the Korean Peninsula, the possibility of a major conflict between two nuclear-armed European states cannot be dismissed.

Sadly, the main obstacle to Ukraine's national salvation is Ukraine itself. The government in Kiev — President Leonid Kravchuk and especially the Ukrainian parliament — has added to the already formidable difficulties of providing help from the outside. The Ukrainian government has pursued shortsighted policies that have brought the country to the verge of economic and political collapse. In so doing, Ukraine risks playing into the hands of precisely those reactionary elements in Russia, including Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, that have never accepted Ukrainian independence.

Additionally, by needlessly saying that it will give up all its nuclear weapons but never quite doing so, and by attaching unrealistic conditions to compliance with its arms control obligations (for example, the United States has offered Ukraine \$176 million to assist with weapons dismantling; Ukraine insists it must have billions), the Ukrainian government is losing international credibility.

Under U.S. law, Ukraine will not be eligible for nuclear dismantlement assistance unless President Bill Clinton can certify that it remains committed to fulfilling all of its arms control obligations. This certification will not be possible unless the recent actions of the Ukrainian parliament are corrected by President Kravchuk and the new parliament. Retention of nuclear weapons jeopardizes rather than enhances Ukraine's security: It provides the one power that could directly or indirectly destroy Ukraine, creates a serious safety problem, undermines arms control and nonproliferation, and dissolves trust from the West. It is in Ukraine's interests, as well as in the best interests of the world community, to resolve this matter speedily.

The Clinton administration has proposed that strategic nuclear weapons in Ukraine be deactivated by removing their warheads. The warheads would then be transported to Russia for disassembly. Ukraine would monitor the process and receive an equitable share of the valuable uranium taken from the warheads, either in the form of reprocessed civilian reactor fuel or hard currency. As part of this plan, the United States will purchase uranium from Russia for reprocessing and sale for eventual use in U.S. civilian reactors.

This proposal, imaginatively conceived by the United States, is an excellent example of how America can play a vital role in moderating tensions between Ukraine and Russia. The main burden for defusing Ukrainian-Russian tensions, however, lies with those two countries.

Beyond the critical issue of nuclear weapons, it is imperative that those in

Ukraine responsible for their country's decline grasp the real dangers of the road they have taken. It is no less imperative that those in Russia responsible for territorial claims and political pressure on Ukraine realize that their behavior contributes to dangerous tensions in Ukrainian-Russian relations and to the current crisis in Ukraine.

The United States and its allies must speak clearly and frankly to decision-makers in both countries. For Ukraine, the message to those responsible for current policy should be: Your sovereignty is at stake and your prospects for survival as a nation are diminishing if you dig your own grave as a nation by refusing to undertake the kind of economic and political reforms necessary to attract Western investment and revive your economy; you cannot expect economic assistance from the West unless you begin to make the hard economic policy choices that other former Communist countries are making; and finally, Ukraine's standing as a responsible member of the international community requires you to live up to your country's nuclear pledge to be rid of all nuclear weapons.

The message to those in Russia advocating a hard line toward Ukraine: Your expressed claims to the Crimean portion of Ukraine and your military doctrine that reserves the right of intervention in former Soviet republics understandably have agitated Ukraine; while you have every right to obtain world market prices for your oil, it is not in your interests to bring Ukraine to its knees; if civil strife erupts in Ukraine and you choose to intervene militarily, you must understand that the consequences could bring a devastating setback to your own economy, to Western economic cooperation, and ultimately to prospects for democratization in Russia; and finally, any changes in the Ukrainian-Russian border must be undertaken only in accord with recognized norms of international law and only with the consent of those populations affected by such changes.

The Washington Post.

Beijing '94 Evokes Berlin '38

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — On Oct. 27, 1938, Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter wrote a letter to President Franklin Roosevelt about Joseph Kennedy, then ambassador to Britain. Mr. Kennedy had been using his post to fight publicly for the appeasement of Adolf Hitler. He used the word proudly. He said the West could do fine business with Hitler, and in peace. Only economics counted, he said. — trade, finance, deals — not how the Nazis chose to rule.

Justice Frankfurter wrote: "I wonder if Joe Kennedy understands the implication of public talk by an American ambassador. Such public approval of dictatorships, in part even, plays into their hands."

Hitler was already moving to conquer Europe. The Joe Kennedys played their part by looking in their mirrors and crying out that only money mattered. Dictators can always be bought off by cash and credits, they said.

Berlin, Yalta, Baghdad, now Beijing. I read the Frankfurter letter, in Nigel Hamilton's book "J.F.K.: Reckless Youth," the day after an interview with J. Stapleton Roy, U.S. ambassador to Beijing, appeared in The New York Times.

At the moment, the issue between China and the United States is not one of conquest. Wall, Tibet, of course. But that was decades ago, and sometimes the Dalai Lama gets tea in Washington.

All that is being asked of China is to treat its own citizens and Tibetans with somewhat more decency — say, to refrain from torturing them in prison, rounding them up for labor, enforcing abortion, arresting dissidents, human rights kind of things. In the interview with Mr. Roy, the New York Times in Beijing, Mr. Roy concedes that repression is the normal governing method of maintaining control in China. He also says that there were human rights "setbacks" in China in 1993. But he comes to the conclusion that because China is moving ahead economically, the lives of its citizens have dramatically improved, and that this should be taken into account when Bill Clinton has to make a major decision this summer.

The decision is whether to use the only lever the United States has to improve human rights in China — import tariff rates.

One major reason why China has moved ahead economically is that by government regulations Chinese workers are paid so little that labor hardly counts in its international trade balance sheet. For Beijing, rising American tariffs could be such unpleasant medicine that it might decide to loosen up a little on human rights. Maybe not — but it is the only threat the United States has.

Last year, to ward off a powerful congressional move to remove the present Chinese privilege of getting lowest available U.S. tariffs, Mr. Clinton issued an executive order. It bound him to remove that privilege by July 1994 unless he is convinced that significant human rights progress has taken place. Mr. Clinton's ambassador in Beijing plainly believes that President Clinton has to make such a decision. That decision, despite those "setbacks" and that continued lure by repression.

Mr. Roy is not Joe Kennedy. He does not shoot his mouth off no matter what Washington happens to think, and he stands well in the State Department. That makes it important for the administration to assure Congress publicly that the game is not already fixed against removal of China's lowest tariff privileges.

Each traveler to a tyranny sees what his own ethics permit him to see. Planesloads of Westerners arrive in China, see what their self-interest or mind-set permit — quality control but not police control, more computers but not more kangaroo trials. They return home announcing that they have seen the future and it works. They expound their theory that eventually economic progress, even at slave wages, must bring human betterment and human rights. Thus they carve their names for history on a list that includes John Reed, Walter Durranty, Joe Kennedy, Charles Lindbergh.

But by now the offense of abetting is even greater. What excuse can be presented to history now that Nazi Germany, the Soviet empire and Imperial Japan have proved the theory one of history's great lies?

Ethically and politically, the decision on China will be one of the more important that Mr. Clinton will make. The president's name should not be on that indecible list, nor America's.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Matabele Defeat

CAPETOWN — The Imperial troops, under Colonel Goud-Adams, still remain encamped in the neighborhood of Bulawayo. Mr. Selous considers it probable that Lobengula may collect a small following around Panda and migrate across the Zambesi after the rainy season. In any case he regards as certain that the Matabele King will never attack the whites again.

1919: German Mistake

ROME — At the Capitol today [Jan. 4], in the presence of the King and Queen, members of the Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps, President Wilson said in part: "I have thought in these last days of the colossal mistake which was being committed: the mistake of force committed by the Central Empires. If Germany had waited only a single generation she would have possessed the commercial empire of the world. She tried to con-

quer by armed force, and the world recognizes always that it is impossible to conquer by arms and that the only thing that can possibly conquer the world is represented by those benefits rendered in commerce, in the relations of individuals in friendship.

1944: Victory Isn't Close

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] The Office of War Information issued its own appraisal today [Jan. 4] of the progress made in the war and the magnitude of the task ahead, based on information supplied by the War and Navy Departments and the Army Air Forces. Posing the question "How far has our side gone towards winning this war?" the O.W.I. answered, in effect, "Not very far." One of the points in the report states that the German Army is still powerful and resourceful, and its morale is high; German war production is still high despite Allied bombings, and there is no evidence that the Nazi home front is cracking.

Global Culture

Letters to the Editor

Unappreciated Turkey



OPINION

Global Culture: The Paradox of U.S. Dominance

By David Rieff

This is the first of two articles.

NEW YORK — "A civilization progresses from agriculture to paradox," the Romanian aphorist E. M. Cioran once wrote. It is not a conviction that sits particularly well with Americans, who tend to shy away from contradictions and, instead, continue to believe that solutions exist for every problem.

And yet, a dual paradox informs the American situation following the Cold War. The first part concerns how a country by tradition and disposition more self-absorbed than most became the animating spirit of the global culture that more and more predominates from Guangdong to Berlin. The second offers the spectacle of a nation whose official ideology is increasingly the "celebration" of diversity, while it remains culturally, although not racially, astonishingly homogeneous, not to say conformist, in its attitudes.

All you Americans talk and talk about is diversity," a French intellectual exclaimed in exasperation at the end of an American Studies conference held in Paris last year. "So what I want to know is how it is that you all sound the same?"

A candid observer might have responded by taking the Frenchman's question a step further and insisting that the genius of the multiculturalist movement was its ability to appear radical while not in fact threatening the status quo — in much the way that the trend in industrial production toward mass customization gives consumers the impression of being able to get a product designed expressly for them, in fact, technological advances permit an almost infinite segmentation of the consumer base.

In a sense, this process of segmentation, whether expressed in the fracturing of "high culture" or the proliferation of television channels, or in the multiplication of affinity groups in which people define themselves in terms of being subject to some behavioral pathology, is less the feature of a traditional nation-state than of a world. If one thinks of the United States as having become a universe at least as much as it remains a country, divisions within it make more sense. All empires, even of the peculiar Ameri-

can kind, eventually become "world nations," in Walt Whitman's celebrated phrase. If only because this experience of selling to such a monolithically consumerist but segmented public has been the defining experience of American capitalism for so long, it should come as no surprise that the global consumer culture — particularly in the realm of movies, music and food — has remained almost an American monopoly in a time when U.S. hegemony in other industries has been shattered.

No wonder so many Americans remain so confident that their percolated concerns and

America's cultural domination has intensified even as its power in other domains has waned.

self-definitions are shared by everyone. With some real exceptions (for example, the Indian film industry within India) it is Hollywood, the American music industry and American food chains that predominate.

The Europeans, the French in particular, are identified by this. French politicians, cultural impresarios and performers tend to talk about what is produced in New York and Los Angeles in rather the same tones as environmentalists talk about the Amazon — as an unstoppable force that will destroy all in its path unless confronted by force.

To them, the situation is clear. If Europe does not resist this American cultural invasion, as a French official remarked to the weekly L'Express, "there will soon develop a standardized world culture created according to American norms."

There are those who dismiss such fears, believing them to be overstated or insisting

that America's preeminence in mass culture will inevitably go the way of its dominance in other industries. According to the latter model, cultural power moves with financial and industrial power. When Holland was at its apogee, Dutch styles in home furnishings were imitated all over the world. But, the argument runs, when Holland declined, the world turned to other models.

To some degree, the recent rise of Germany and Japan confirms that such processes still occur. Few countries that become powerful do not succeed (Germany is the obvious exception here) in imposing their national cuisines on the rest of the bourgeois world or influencing high fashion.

But successfully imposing a taste for sushi or Jil Sander linen jackets is not the same thing as engineering a global mass culture as the United States has done in the 20th century. It is all the more surprising, then, that the American domination of a period when American power in other domains has waned. And yet the fact remains that now, American mass culture is everywhere triumphant.

In many instances, the financing for, say, a Hollywood studio will come from overseas, and it is commonplace that the people producing this "American" culture are often imported, like National Hockey League players, from overseas. But such diverse facts, although they do gain worldwide acceptance through their commodification — another way of describing their Americanization.

Jules Verne was interested in dinosaurs, but no French movie company could possibly have produced "Jurassic Park." In this, as in any number of other instances, cultural nationalists like the French political class are right to be fearful.

The class character of the objection is worth noting. What is probably most distinctive about American popular culture is its resolutely popular character. As not only the prestige but the economic significance of high culture wanes (and opera, symphony orchestras and museums increasingly can

survive only through state subsidy or private philanthropy), it becomes more and more irrelevant to our common cultural future. And in an era of high culture's eclipse, the market can reassess itself.

All things being equal, Wal-Mart is a better investment than Gucci, just as Bruce Springsteen is more valuable as a cultural commodity (both in the literal sense of return on investment and in terms of the numbers of people throughout the world who are affected by him) than even such desperate popularizers as Luciano Pavarotti. There are exceptions, of course. Very poor countries have succeeded in preserving their cultural authenticity. It can even be argued that the constant flows of immigrants from South to North, and, in the European case, perhaps increasingly from East to West, will function as cultural "reinforcements" from home, both linguistically and in terms of mores, and will serve as an undercurrent to the general tidal pull toward homogenization.

But all of this only underscores something that the history of consumerism, like the history of sentiments, proceeds unevenly in different classes and in different parts of the world. The general direction in the world is toward greater similarity. This process of homogenization is as yet incomplete.

But compared with the genuinely diverse world of half a century ago, things have proceeded rapidly. One can now travel the entire world and never be very far from a Coke, a Big Mac or the sound of some American entertainer. There are video rental stores in villages in India where most dwellings still have no electricity. And in Bedouin camps in the Sinai and Zulu kraals in the Transvaal, I have had as many conversations about Bruce Willis and Arnold Schwarzenegger as I have about Allah or King Cetswayo.

The writer is author most recently of "The Exile: Cuba at the Heart of Miami." This article was adapted by The Washington Post from a longer version that appears in the current issue of the World Policy Journal.

Whose Voice (What's Voice) Is It?

By William Safire

HARPERS FERRY, West Virginia — The technicians have found a way to bring back the musical past. Memorable performances have been "digitally remastered" and sound better than they ever did before.

I buy the compact discs of Peggy Lee, Dick Haymes, Rosemary Clooney, dub them to a tape — it

MEANWHILE

is legal — and play "Sunny Side of the Street," "I Surrender, Dear," "Come On a My House" while driving to work in my vehicular cocoon.

These popular performances bring on a rush of nostalgia, admittedly a sloppy sentiment, but it does my soul good to stir memories of sitting in the 107th Street studio of WNET when the producer Alan Handley, my brother Len, and the piano player Johnny Andrews pioneered musical television with young Dinah Shore.

That is how '50s technology has delivered for me. The new CD sound of Frank Sinatra "in the wee small hours" of the '60s is richer, clearer and more moving than it was in mere hi-fi. His greatest singing moments have been recaptured and literally recreated, making it possible for those who enjoyed "the Voice" long ago to marvel at today's far truer reproduction of the bounce and delight in "I've Got the World on a String."

Then modern technology double-crossed me. Mr. Sinatra produced an album of the old songs, called "Duetts," supposedly sung together with such stars

as Liza Minnelli and Julio Iglesias. Much as I despise Mr. Sinatra's bridgework between entertainment, casinos and crime, I have always admired his artistry, and therefore bought the CD.

It is a disaster: his voice is shot. Not all the vocal technique and tricks of recording enhancement and propping-up by other voices can make him sound other than the pitiful straining of an old man pretending to be the singer he is no longer. Unlike Garbo and Dietrich, who refused to be photographed in their later years lest it spoil the public's memory of their beauty, Mr. Sinatra greedily diminishes his reputation.

Worse, and more to my point today, the "duets" are a series of artistic frauds. The singers never sang together, never interacted. Mr. Sinatra wheezed out his soundtrack, and later the others — by telephone — laid down their counterfeit counterpart, much as Natalie Cole created her macabre "duet" a few years ago with her dead father's "Unforgettable."

The question raised is this: When a performer's voice and image can not only be edited, echoed, refined, spliced, corrected and enhanced — but can be transported and combined with others not physically present — what is a performance? In our lust for technical brilliance, are we losing the integrity of individual talent?

Arthur Robinson and Vladimir Horowitz were not above fixing a wrong note or two in record-

ings of their piano recitals; but then Glenn Gould carried that to an extreme of fitting together bits of tape into a mosaic he improperly called a performance.

In the same way, politicians have speechwriters to polish their prose; actors get face-lifts; television newscasters wear makeup and employ dazzling graphics; even pundits have copy editors who save them from embarrassments (and one of us has to study up on fussed particulars). But this acknowledged outside help is not in the same league with the on-rushing multimedia concoction of a mass of talents and electronic techniques masquerading as an artistic entity.

Isn't it time for truth-in-show-biz? Shouldn't an audience demand some idea of how much is human and how much is electronically enhanced before it is asked to suspend disbelief? If we accept a star manufactured by an audio-graphic mixer, we make a mockery of individual talent and a mockery of artistic genius.

Enough of additives, plasticity, virtual reality; give me organic entertainment. I want to see Liza Minnelli alone on stage or Karen Akers in cabaret, even if that individual performance is presented on a small screen. It's O.K. if they sweat, or forget a lyric, or hit a sour note. That's the kind of art that lives.

And that is why I play the tape of the CD of the authentic, '60s Frank Sinatra on the stereo of my 1969 Cougar convertible on the way to work. It makes me feel so young.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Unappreciated Turkey

Regarding "Here's a Better Road for Turkey to Travel" (Opinion, Oct. 29) by William Safire:

Mr. Safire, whose sharp-edged analyses of world affairs we enjoy, has disappointed many Turkish readers, including myself, with his unfair assault on Turkey, which he ridiculed as "an ally whose cooperation is for sale."

Ankara, of course, has a tested record as a steadfast and reliable ally of the West, both during the Cold War and after. It has always (at times to the extent of naïveté) put the interests and goals of the Atlantic alliance before its own.

Turkey currently confronts serious challenges both within its borders and in adjacent regions: Syrian irredentism and sponsorship of subversion by Kurdish guerrillas; Iran's quest for regional dominance, partly by fanning religious fundamentalism; threats by some of a "Grand Armenia" at the expense of Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey; revived imperialism in Russia; and Greek enmity. The stances of Ankara's NATO allies on these policy challenges have been ambivalent. Despite Turkey's strategic importance and the magnitude of its domestic problems, it is difficult to say that it receives any meaningful support from its allies, including the United States.

Ankara has assumed a valuable role in a changed world at a time when the West is less able or inclined to reward it. Encircled by hostility, Turkey has had to shoulder an even greater defense budget while other NATO members slow their own military spending.

MEHMET OGUTCU, Paris.

al policemen turn out to be unreliable, or worse? Can we, for example, accept Nigeria (nominated by Mr. Maynes for regional hegemony) to have free rein to arrange matters in West Africa? Or, for Russia, under the possible leadership of Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, to intervene anywhere in the former Soviet Union?

Neither NATO nor the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has the mandate and clout to provide the required international court of appeal. The only, admittedly creaky, vehicle that seems reliable is the United Nations — but not as presently constituted.

We clearly cannot continue to count on big-power unanimity in the UN Security Council — witness China's current reluctance to support sanctions against North Korea on the nuclear issue. Nor is the somewhat artificial distinction between peacekeeping and peace-making likely to be sustainable in a world of ethnic splintering and shifting of sovereignty.

The approaching 50th anniversary of the UN Charter may provide the opportunity to reassess some of its more obvious warps. Admit Japan, Germany, India and Brazil into the Security Council; replace the veto by a weighted voting system, as in the World Bank; abandon the Scimitar-generated blame game, and renew support for a small, tripartite UN force. All this would be consistent with Mr. Maynes's realistic call for regional spheres of influence, but while not guaranteeing the dawning of that new world order we were promised, it would at least provide for some general rules to hold hegemony in.

GUSTAV RANIS, Berlin.

Rules of the Game

Regarding "Toward Spheres of Influence: Plus International Rules" (Opinion, Dec. 23) by Charles William Maynes:

With the only remaining superpower unwilling to pay even a small price to ensure stability in faraway places, Mr. Maynes proposes a system of decentralized spheres of influence to be patrolled among major regional powers. This, he contends, would constitute an acceptable version of Realpolitik "if the dominant powers in each region agreed to exercise authority in accordance with an international process."

But he fails to tell us about that international process. What happens if one of the suggested region-

A Spanish Nightmare

Regarding "The Tangled Tale of the Empty Galleries" (Features, Dec. 20) by Alan Riding:

We Americans, being fascinated with foreign cultures, are often wont to think that problems such as those incurred by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in its attempts to mount a major Spanish art exhibition, are symptoms of deep-seated cultural differences. But as anyone who has done or tried to do business in Spain will tell you, Spanish bureaucracy is a nightmare. Its tangled structure ultimately leaves no one answerable for anything.

BILL WILLIAMS, Barcelona.

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Netherlands	Fl. 770	420
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Spain	Ptas. 48,000	26,500
— hard deliv. Madrid	Ptas. 55,000	27,500
Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr. 3,100	1,700
— hard delivery	S.Kr. 3,500	1,900
Switzerland	S.Fr. 610	335
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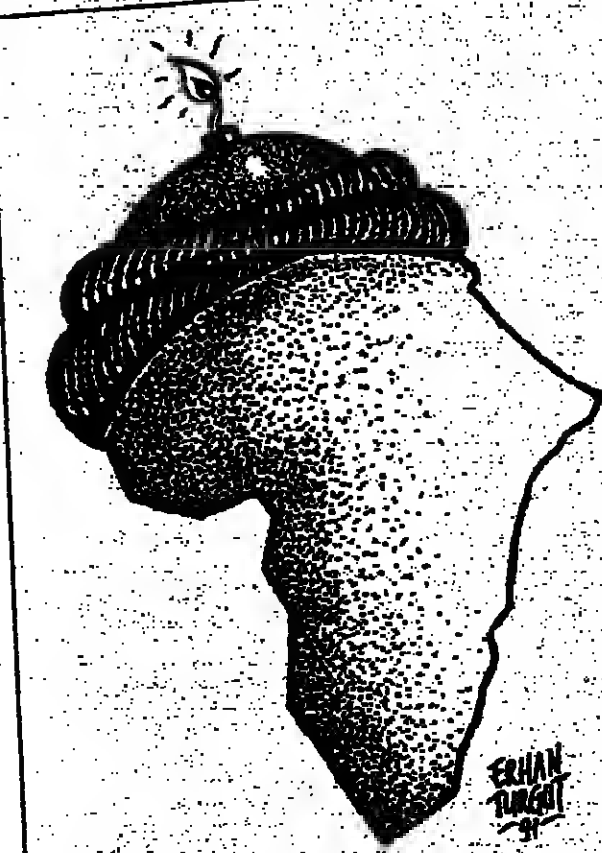
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1964

STAGE/ENTERTAINMENT



Charles Gitonga (left) and Kevin Bacon in "The Air Up There," a tale of an American basketball coach who finds a star in Africa.

Out of Africa, a Slam-Dunk Movie Tale

By Peter Applebome
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — Charles Gitonga Maima had one small problem in his acting debut as an African tribesman who becomes a basketball prodigy in "The Air Up There." "I would get into a scene, and I would want to laugh because I know it's not true," said Maima, a 20-year-old from Nairobi. "I'd say a line like, 'We don't eat chicken, and I'd be laughing inside, because I'd eaten chicken the night before.'"

The film, directed by Paul McGlashan and co-starring Winston Ntshona and Kevin Bacon, opens in New York Friday. Maima is a city kid whose life in Nairobi had more in common with life in Los Angeles (where he auditioned) than with the rural background of the warrior Saleh he plays. He did, however, bring useful crocodiles to the part: He was the winner of the 1991 Nairobi Slam Dunk Championship. And his unshooked performance turned

out to be exactly what the filmmakers were seeking. "The Air Up There" began as a fantasy by Peter Apple, the Houston author and screenwriter, who is an avid fan of the Houston Rockets and especially their star center, Hakeem Olajuwon. In 1990 Olajuwon left his home in Lagos, Nigeria, to attend the University of Houston. "The Air Up There" tells of an ambitious American basketball coach (Bacon) who comes to Africa to recruit a towering teenager from the fictional "Winabi" tribe in Kenya. (The cattle-herding Winabi are based loosely on the Samburu of Kenya, an offshoot of the Masai.) The coach plans to transform this teenager into the next Olajuwon, Maima Bol or Dikembe Mutombo — Africans who went on to play in the National Basketball Association.

The film was shot mostly in Kenya and South Africa, with a cast that includes African actors and athletes and Samburu tribesmen. Since the cast was recruited from various parts of Africa, the actors in the film speak Zulu, Swahili and Samburu.

"What I had in mind was someone just like Hakeem, a former soccer goalie, who was just having fun, who began playing not as a business but as play in the purest sense," said Apple. "Gitonga has it. There's a playful quality, a sweetness about him."

Hollywood Pictures, which is releasing the film, sent Maima on a publicity tour of basketball arenas with Rob McAdoo, a former Los Angeles Lakers star who is an adviser on the film. Interviewed at an Atlanta hotel, Maima was sporting a close-cropped do and a cap in the bold green, yellow and black of the African National Congress.

In his sportswear from Los Angeles and his Lakers sweatpants, Maima, at 6 foot 8 inches (2 meters), looks like any basketball-crazed youth on an American playground. Only his accented English — and his casual attitude about basketball — mark him as Kenyan. "In Kenya, basketball is not a big deal," he explained. "You can't make money or a career at it. We play for the pleasure of it, the fun of it."

Maima said he showed up at the audition as a kid. When asked his hobby, he announced he was a "dunkaholic." Of the 46 people who auditioned, he was one of two flown to Los Angeles for the screen test. In short order, he was given the part. In some ways, handling the role was easy, said Maima, who is Kikuyu and whose father is an auditor with a telecommunications firm and whose mother is a nurse in Nairobi. "I could get the character out of me at any time, because he's a lot like me, smiling, laughing, playing jokes. He's basically a cheerful, happy guy."

Maima — wearing tribal regalia, his face and body painted with intricate designs — was also called upon in the movie to display a striking, quiet dignity as the son of the tribe's leader (Ntshona). The film offers a complex message about the ways different cultures — African and American — can intermingle while maintaining their distinctiveness. Winabi women perform at the climactic basketball game, for instance, but their cheers are done as African chants.

London to Launch Arts Fest

By Susan Kesenko Coll

LONDON — When Sir Basil Feidman first tried to organize an arts festival here 10 years ago, he met with unanimous resistance. The arts scene in London is too vast to organize, said the skeptics. And besides, he was told, the city is, by its nature, a festival already. But Feidman, a self-described "arts junkie" who is a member of the English Tourist Board, was undeterred. He set to work to try to persuade others of his vision. His persistence was not in vain: Feb. 1 marks the launch of the London Arts Season, a £1.5 million (\$2.2 million) promotion that will link more than 100 of the city's arts venues in an effort to stimulate tourism during the off-peak months of February and March.

Should the prospect of the Picasso exhibit at the Tate Gallery, a performance of "Macbeth" starring Derek Jacobi, or an evening with José Carreras in a tribute to Mario Lanza fail to sufficiently intrigue, the festival will offer a host of "behind the scenes" activities to complement the average of about 100 events daily.

For £22, for example, one can not only procure a ticket to "Cats" but attend a backstage workshop or meet the cast. Similarly, there are "meet the cast" opportunities for "The Woman in Black," "Starlight Express," "Miss Saigon" and "Buddy." Other special events will include a backstage tour of the Royal Shakespeare Company, a party before the performance of "Five Guys Named Moe" and a series of jazz brunches at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Feidman hopes that, aside from luring tourists, the

promotion will help to facilitate their arrangements once they arrive. A brochure, printed in five languages and distributed in 27 countries, offers the opportunity to book events, and tickets have been set aside to help ensure seats for more popular performances. In addition, a special desk will be set up at the British Travel Centre on Regent Street, where a listing of every event is available. The festival will also offer a "White Card" that will provide entrance to 13 galleries and museums for a fixed price, as well as a "London Arts Card" that will entitle visitors to discounts and gifts at various establishments.

The promotion, run under the auspices of the English Tourist Board, the British Tourist Authority, and the London Tourist Board, along with private sponsorship, is intended to highlight the links between tourism and the arts. Tourism is worth about £5 billion a year to London, according to recent surveys, and arts and entertainment lure more than half of Britain's overseas visitors.

Prime Minister John Major has agreed to be the guest of honor at a reception to be held in early February, which will attempt to bring together leading figures in tourism and the arts from both Britain and abroad.

Should all go well, says Feidman, this is only the beginning. "I think the London Arts Season will become an annual, regular event. We can make a case for bringing it other times of the year," he adds. "I wanted to get it off the ground by beginning with offering people something at a time of year when there was a distinct commercial benefit."

Susan Kesenko Coll is a free-lance writer living in London.

Wild and Bleak Dreams

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Alan Ayckbourn's 44th play will well be his bleakest to date. "Wildest Dreams," at the Barbican Pit, is the story of four losers who escape their social despair by meeting weekly to play a dungeons-and-dragons game in which they can subliminate their deepest fantasies. The characters are such fantasy figures as Alice the Wise and Idonia the Enchantress.

But as often in Ayckbourn territory, all it takes is one nonplaying outsider to bring the game crashing to pieces and with it most of the players. Here is Marcie (Sophie Thompson), a workmate of one of the misfits, and by the end of a short evening she has reduced the others to gibbering wrecks by showing up all their shortcomings. The domestic tribulations that emerge range from child abuse to scolding dementia. Brother is set against brother, husband against wife, reality against fantasy and so on. As for acting, Maima says: "Basically, I see it as a one-shot deal." He would do another movie, he says, "only if it didn't interfere with going to college."

"Wildest Dreams" is about the

games people play to avoid facing up to the truth about themselves or those with whom they have been forced by reasons of parentage or marriage to share their lives. But Ayckbourn's production has a tough time convincing us that he has found anything new in his lament for the human condition. If

LONDON THEATRE

he has a message, the lantern with which he flashes it to us is flickering very dimly around the Pit.

Brenda Blethyn, Barry McCarthy and Jenna Russell as the other players all do what they can with limited resources, but in a play about role-playing it is ironic that Ayckbourn has written some of his thinnest roles.

At the King's Head is a joyous revival of Kaufman and Hart's Pulitzer Prize-winning "You Can't Take It With You" from 1936. This was their greatest popular success and seen now, toward what looks like the end of a similar economic and social period, it has a remarkable mix of timelessness and topicality. Essentially it's the story of one kooky New York household: Grandfather has done nothing but

The Divine Sarah, Public and Private

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — For more than 60 years as the golden-haired, enigmatic, and enigmatic, Sarah Bernhardt thrilled millions the world over. After becoming the pride of Paris as a public ornament and yearning for other lands to conquer, she toured Europe with her company and then expanded her travels worldwide. Books about her abound and new ones continue to come out in many languages. But some are unreliable, and Bernhardt's own memoirs are only a very partial disclosure.

They stop at 1888, 35 years before her death. Now Vladimir Forgery, a French film and television director, has undertaken a monumental study of the Divine One's private and public lives that is to span three volumes. The first of these, "Sarah Bernhardt: Scandalous" (Editions J'ai lu), has just been published. Forgery has unearthed valuable information about this illegitimate daughter of a milliner who rose to the heights of the stage profession.

Forgery's first volume of his Bernhardt trilogy has the flow of a rapid drama, fascinating and full of suspense. It contains the material for a play or a film as it sets before us the indefatigable actress who rose from poverty and despair to become the intimate of the great artists and authors of her age. She was one of the first superstars and her legend has survived.

In the 1950s the American critic George Jean Nathan, talking with a Paris colleague visiting New York, asked about French actors he recalled and was pleased that they were still alive. Nathan then inquired, "And is Sarah Bernhardt still dead?" "Sarah is an artist who will never die," replied his guest. "She is the idol of every young actress in France."

As a young, ambitious intellectual, arriving in Greenwich Village in 1946 immediately after getting out of the army, Forgery allied himself fairly quickly not with the hipsters but with the circle of older, mostly Jewish writers whose work appeared in the Parisian Review. He opened a second-hand bookstore on Cornelia Street and for a time was the Herzogwaynesque guide who led Delmore Schwartz, Dwight Macdonald and Clement Greenberg into a world of nocturnal experience outside the realm of books and ideas in forays to the Los Happy Boys barroom in Spanish Harlem. Forgery studied with Erich Fromm, Karen Horney and Meyer Shapiro at the New School for Social Research and tried to cultivate a European despair and a liking for

abstract art, but even then he longed to get straight. As I read "Kafka Was the Rage," I kept being reminded of another unfinished memoir, Ernest Hemingway's "A Moveable Feast." Both are seductive, ardently written books by elderly men about the bygone Bohemias of their youth. Both memoirs could be described as valentines — but valentines with bars.

When Forgery was writing about the more sexually reluctant young women he relentlessly pursued, women who "were their souls like seagulls that they never took off," who had a touching air of crucifixion as they removed their brassieres, there were traces of contempt. It was not surprising that when Forgery became a mainstream book critic for The New York Times during the 1970s, the emerging feminist writers found many of his reviews gratuitously hostile.

"Kafka Was the Rage" also made me feel deeply nostalgic when I wasn't winning. Forgery was writing his best when he was celebrating rather than disparaging, and he did absolutely capture the hopes, the anxieties, the youthful energy — both sexual and intellectual — and the historical poignancy of the luminous years when everyone in Washington Square was carrying a book. "Though much of the Village was shabby, I didn't mind. I thought all character was a form of shabbiness, a wearing away of surfaces. I saw this shabbiness as our version of ruins, the relic of a short history. The sadness of the buildings was literature. I was twenty-six, and sadness was a stimulant, even an aphrodisiac."

Joyce Johnson, the author of "Minor Characters" and "In the Night Cafe," wrote this for The Washington Post.

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KAFKA WAS THE RAGE

By Anatole Broyard, 149 pages, \$18. Carol Southern Books.

Reviewed by Joyce Johnson

IN 1948, 28-year-old Anatole Broyard made his reputation by publishing an essay about the hipsters, those members of his generation whose alienation was so deep as to drive them into the subterranean depths of Bohemia. The essay could have been entitled "A Request for the Hipster," since, rather dismissively, Broyard chose to write in the past tense about a subculture that had just captured public attention: "As he was the illegitimate son of the Lost Generation, the hipster was

really nowhere. And just as amputees often seem to localize their strongest sensations in the missing limb, so the hipster longed, from the very beginning, to be somewhere. He was like a beetle on its back; his life was a struggle to get straight. But the laws of human gravity kept him overturned, because he was always of the minority — opposed in race or feeling to those who owned the machinery of recognition."

The hipsters were the precursors of the Beats, the movement that would burst up from the underground 10 years later and release the pent-up, anxious criticism of young Americans. Looking back to the late '40s, Anatole Broyard writes in "Kafka Was the Rage," his unfinished, posthumously published memoir, "No one knew then that we would turn out to be right

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on list
1	SLOW WALTZ IN CEDAR BEND, by Robert James Wall	Robert James Wall	9
2	THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY, by Robert James Wall	Robert James Wall	73
3	WITHOUT REMORSE, by Tom Clancy	Tom Clancy	19
4	NIGHTMARES & DREAMS: CASES by Stephen King	Stephen King	12
5	THE CLIENT, by John Grisham	John Grisham	12
6	LIVE WATER FOR CHOCOLATE, by Laura Esquivel	Laura Esquivel	14
7	LASHER, by Anne Rice	Anne Rice	14
8	THE HOPE, by Herman Wouk	Herman Wouk	4
9	THE BOOK OF GUYS, by Garrison Keillor	Garrison Keillor	3
10	MR. MURDER, by Ross MacKenzie	Ross MacKenzie	10
11	A CUP OF CHRISTMAS TEA, by Tom Regan	Tom Regan	3

12	DANGEROUS FOR TUNE, by Kim Follen	Kim Follen	11
13	THE TRUCE AT BAKURA, by Kathy Tyron	Kathy Tyron	12
14	VANISHED, by Danielle Steel	Danielle Steel	16
15	GRIFFIN & SABINE, by Nick Barcott	Nick Barcott	43

16	THE BOOK OF VIRTUES, by William J. Bennett	William J. Bennett	13
17	I TOOK A LICKIN' AND KEPT ON TICKING, by Lewis Ginzburg	Lewis Ginzburg	2
18	THE BEST CAT EVER, by Cleveland Amory	Cleveland Amory	10
19	FURRIER ALONG THE ROAD LESS TRAVELED, by M. Scott Peak	M. Scott Peak	11
20	THE DOWNING STREET YEARS, by Margaret Thatcher	Margaret Thatcher	15
21	WOMEN WHO RUN WITH THE WOLVES, by Carmen Finkbeiner	Carmen Finkbeiner	14
22	ADVANCE HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS, by M. Scott Peak	M. Scott Peak	11
23	AGELESS BODY, TIME-LESS MIND, by Deepak Chopra	Deepak Chopra	13
24	AND IF YOU PLAY GOLF, YOU'RE MY FRIEND, by Harvey Peck with Bud Shrake	Harvey Peck with Bud Shrake	2
25	HARVEY PECK'S LITTLE RED BOOK, by Harvey Peck with Bud Shrake	Harvey Peck with Bud Shrake	1
26	MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	John Gray	32

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE TQs High Low Latest Chg

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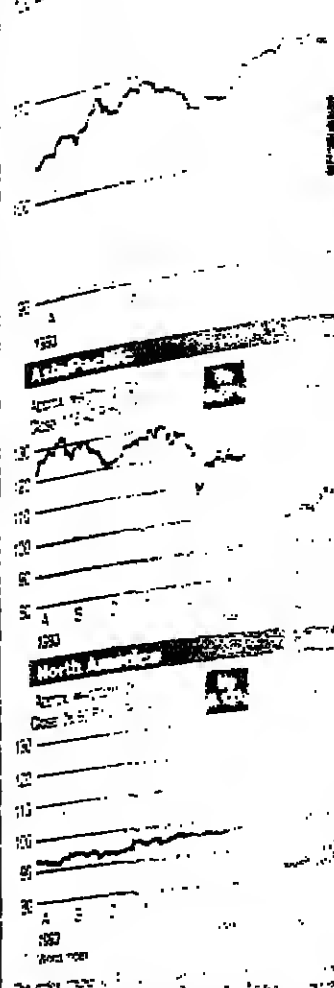
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[The page contains dense handwritten text in Devanagari script, which is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and low resolution.]

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[The image shows two pages from a historical Chinese manuscript. The text is written in vertical columns, reading from right to left. The script is a traditional form of Chinese calligraphy. There are approximately 18 columns of text on each page. The paper appears aged and slightly discolored.]

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.



What's Missing

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MARKET DIARY

Bond Rally Pushes Stock Prices Up

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — Prices rose Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange as gains in the Treasury market helped to offset concern about rising interest rates.

"The bond market has stabilized today, and that's giving the market a boost," said John Blair, head trader at NatWest Securities Corp.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average gained 27.30 points, to 3,785.90.

The Standard & Poor's 500 index was up 1.45, to 466.89, while the

American Stock Exchange index was up 0.12 point, to 477.36.

The Nasdaq over-the-counter index was higher for the seventh time in the past eight days, gaining 3.56, to 774.28.

Still, interest rates remain a concern, analysts said. "Rates keep going higher, and that's prompting fear that investors may sell stocks and buy fixed-income investments," said Thom Brown, managing director at Rutherford, Brown & Caldwell.

Long-term interest rates were hovering near their highest levels in four-and-a-half months. The yield on the 30-year Treasury bond was 6.35 percent, down from 6.41 percent on Monday while the price of the bond stood at 98 1/32.

The recent rise in rates is tied to concern that a robust economic recovery may cause the Federal Reserve

serve Board to boost money-market rates early this year. Elaine Garzarelli of Lehman Brothers, the prophet of the 1987 market collapse, turned slightly less bullish Tuesday on U.S. stocks in part because of concern about rising money-market rates.

"The federal funds rate had been on a steady decline since December 1989, however, with a stronger economic outlook, further declines will likely be limited," Ms. Garzarelli said, referring to the charge on overnight interbank loans.

Shares of computer and drug manufacturers, which underperformed market averages in recent months, rallied.

Oracle Corp. rebounded 1 1/2 to 30 1/2 after falling almost 16 percent in the past two weeks on concern about the earnings outlook. Oracle was added to the "focus" list at S.G. Warburg & Co.

Drug stocks were higher, led by Merck & Co., which gained 1/4 to 36, and Syntex Corp., which rose 1/4 to 16 1/2. "The health-care industry is driving inexorably toward managed care," said Frederick Taylor, chief investment officer of U.S. Trust.

Carmakers rose amid the release of stronger-than-expected late-December vehicle sales and anticipation of the industry's annual trade show later in the week. Chrysler surged 2 1/2 to 56, GM was up 1 1/2 to 56 1/2 and Ford gained 1/4 to 63 1/2.

Profit-Takers Undercut The Dollar's Advance

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar slipped against major European currencies on Tuesday as late profit-taking erased gains that brought the unit to a five-and-a-half month high against the mark and a nine-month high against the yen.

But dealers said the dollar remained broadly underpinned by

speculation that the Bundesbank's central council might cut interest rates when it meets on Thursday.

"The dollar could lose a bit more of its turn-of-the-year spike, but any reversal will be short-lived," said Avinash Persaud, head of currency research at J.P. Morgan Europe.

The dollar closed at 1.7355 DM on Tuesday, below an intraday high of 1.7450 DM and a close on Monday at 1.7435 DM. It closed at 112.65 yen, off from a high of 113.48 yen and a Monday close of 112.70 yen.

David Gilmore, a currency analyst with MCM CurrencyWatch, said the dollar was likely to trade in a tight range against the mark dur-

ing the run-up to the Bundesbank meeting and to the scheduled release on Friday of U.S. nonfarm payroll data.

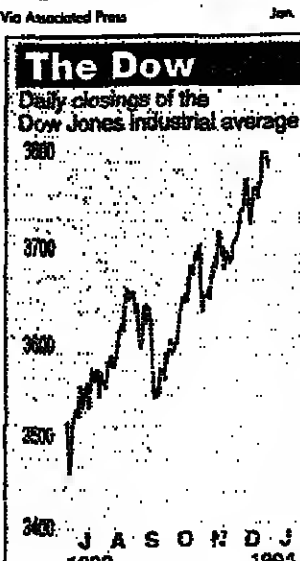
"Dealers do not want to go short dollars into the Bundesbank meeting just in case they cut rates," he said. "Equally, they do not want to be short marks going into the nonfarm payroll. Trading is thus likely to be choppy, with the dollar having a moderately positive tone."

"For the dollar in the short term to break above the key 1.7480 resistance level requires the nonfarm payroll to come out at above 230,000," Mr. Gilmore said. Many analysts expect a figure of 200,000 to 225,000.

A wave of dollar sales by German commercial banks raised speculation the Bundesbank had intervened. Bundesbank officials have said several times recently that the stability of the mark must be assured if credit easing is to continue.

The dollar slipped to 1.4825 Swiss francs from 1.4940 francs and to 5.8975 French francs from 5.9333 francs. The pound rose to \$1.4860 from \$1.4755.

(AP, AFP, Bloomberg)



NYSE Most Active

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	12,124	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4	+1/8
Microsoft	6,973	27 1/4	27 1/8	27 1/4	+1/8
Oracle	3,022	30 1/2	30 1/8	30 1/2	+1/2
Intel	3,014	27 1/4	27 1/8	27 1/4	+1/8
AT&T	2,999	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4	+1/8
IBM	2,999	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4	+1/8
IBM	2,999	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4	+1/8
IBM	2,999	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4	+1/8
IBM	2,999	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4	+1/8
IBM	2,999	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4	+1/8

AMEX Most Active

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
Microsoft	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
Oracle	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
Intel	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
AT&T	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8

NYSE Diary

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
Microsoft	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
Oracle	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
Intel	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
AT&T	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8

AMEX Diary

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
Microsoft	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
Oracle	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
Intel	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
AT&T	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8

NASDAQ Diary

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
Microsoft	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
Oracle	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
Intel	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
AT&T	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8

Chevron Gives Workers Cash Bonus

Bloomberg Business News

SAN FRANCISCO — Chevron Corp. said Tuesday it would share the results of its improved financial performance by giving 42,500 workers a one-time cash bonus amounting to 5 percent of their base pay.

The payout was made because the company had met a five-year goal of achieving the highest total return to stockholders among U.S. oil companies. It will require the company to record a \$70 million gain in the fourth quarter.

Chevron also said it was giving each worker a special watch in recognition of the achievement.

Mobil Corp., meanwhile, said Tuesday that it would take a \$250 million charge against fourth-quarter earnings due to the fall in oil prices.

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	3785.90	3815.00	3755.00	3785.90	+27.30
S&P 500	466.89	469.00	464.00	466.89	+1.45
Nasdaq	774.28	777.00	771.00	774.28	+3.56

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Industrials	529.1	532.0	526.0	529.1	+2.7
Technology	119.0	120.0	118.0	119.0	+1.0
Utilities	125.0	126.0	124.0	125.0	+1.0
Finance	42.0	43.0	41.0	42.0	+1.0
SP 500	466.89	469.00	464.00	466.89	+1.45
SP 100	412.9	415.0	410.0	412.9	+1.0

NYSE Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	119.0	120.0	118.0	119.0	+1.0
Industrials	529.1	532.0	526.0	529.1	+2.7
Technology	119.0	120.0	118.0	119.0	+1.0
Utilities	125.0	126.0	124.0	125.0	+1.0
Finance	42.0	43.0	41.0	42.0	+1.0

NASDAQ Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	774.28	777.00	771.00	774.28	+3.56
Industrials	529.1	532.0	526.0	529.1	+2.7
Technology	119.0	120.0	118.0	119.0	+1.0
Utilities	125.0	126.0	124.0	125.0	+1.0
Finance	42.0	43.0	41.0	42.0	+1.0

AMEX Stock Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	119.0	120.0	118.0	119.0	+1.0
Industrials	529.1	532.0	526.0	529.1	+2.7
Technology	119.0	120.0	118.0	119.0	+1.0
Utilities	125.0	126.0	124.0	125.0	+1.0
Finance	42.0	43.0	41.0	42.0	+1.0

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
30 Bonds	104.0	105.0	103.0	104.0	+0.5
10 Industrials	104.0	105.0	103.0	104.0	+0.5
10 Bonds	104.0	105.0	103.0	104.0	+0.5
10 Industrials	104.0	105.0	103.0	104.0	+0.5
10 Bonds	104.0	105.0	103.0	104.0	+0.5
10 Industrials	104.0	105.0	103.0	104.0	+0.5

Market Sales

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	119.0	120.0	118.0	119.0	+1.0
AMEX	119.0	120.0	118.0	119.0	+1.0
NASDAQ	774.28	777.00	771.00	774.28	+3.56
NYSE	119.0	120.0	118.0	119.0	+1.0
AMEX	119.0	120.0	118.0	119.0	+1.0
NASDAQ	774.28	777.00	771.00	774.28	+3.56

SAP 100 Index Options

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
30 Bonds	104.0	105.0	103.0	104.0	+0.5
10 Industrials	104.0	105.0	103.0	104.0	+0.5
10 Bonds	104.0	105.0	103.0	104.0	+0.5
10 Industrials	104.0	105.0	103.0	104.0	+0.5
10 Bonds	104.0	105.0	103.0	104.0	+0.5
10 Industrials	104.0	105.0	103.0	104.0	+0.5

NYSE Diary

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
Microsoft	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
Oracle	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
Intel	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
AT&T	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8

NYSE Diary

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
Microsoft	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
Oracle	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
Intel	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
AT&T	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8

NYSE Diary

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
Microsoft	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
Oracle	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
Intel	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
AT&T	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8
IBM	1,414	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+1/8

NYSE Diary

153	156	35 1/2	35 1/2
414	417	34 1/2	34 1/2
32,50	34,50	57	54 1/2
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Food Prices

whether the new taxes would be levied on foreign and joint-venture companies.

The decree said that the taxes were aimed to build up the nation's hard currency reserves.

In a separate decree published in Narodnoye Slovo, the Finance Ministry ordered an increase in the prices of some basic foods in state-run shops. Meat and milk prices will rise 50 percent, while the price of flour will more than double.

The decree noted the government had previously promised all food prices would be freed from controls on Jan. 1 but that it had decided to "temporarily prolong" the subsidies.

12 Month High-Low Stock	DM	Yul	FE	1946	1947	1948	Low-Lowest Price
Wheat	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55
Rye	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40
Buckwheat	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35
Oats	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30
Barley	0.95	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25
Flour	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60
Meat	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.10
Milk	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80
Eggs	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70
Butter	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60
Cheese	0.90	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50
Beans	0.80	0.90	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40
Lentils	0.70	0.80	0.90	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30
Pulses	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.90	1.00	1.10	1.20
Onions	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.90	1.00	1.10
Potatoes	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.90	1.00
Cabbage	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.90
Carrots	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.80
Turnips	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.70
Apples	0.15	0.25	0.35	0.45	0.55	0.65	0.75
Pears	0.12	0.22	0.32	0.42	0.52	0.62	0.72
Oranges	0.18	0.28	0.38	0.48	0.58	0.68	0.78
Lemons	0.25	0.35	0.45	0.55	0.65	0.75	0.85
Grapes	0.35	0.45	0.55	0.65	0.75	0.85	0.95
Strawberries	0.45	0.55	0.65	0.75	0.85	0.95	1.05
Raspberries	0.55	0.65	0.75	0.85	0.95	1.05	1.15
Blackberries	0.65	0.75	0.85	0.95	1.05	1.15	1.25
Blueberries	0.75	0.85	0.95	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35
Cherries	0.85	0.95	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45
Peaches	0.95	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55
Plums	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	1.65
Apricots	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	1.65	1.75
Almonds	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.85
Pistachios	1.35	1.45	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.85	1.95
Walnuts	1.45	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.85	1.95	2.05
Chestnuts	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.85	1.95	2.05	2.15
Acorns	1.65	1.75	1.85	1.95	2.05	2.15	2.25
Hazelnuts	1.75	1.85	1.95	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35
Peanuts	1.85	1.95	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45
Soybeans	1.95	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55
Peas	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	2.65
Beans	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	2.65	2.75
Lentils	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	2.65	2.75	2.85
Pulses	2.35	2.45	2.55	2.65	2.75	2.85	2.95
Onions	2.45	2.55	2.65	2.75	2.85	2.95	3.05
Potatoes	2.55	2.65	2.75	2.85	2.95	3.05	3.15
Cabbage	2.65	2.75	2.85	2.95	3.05	3.15	3.25
Carrots	2.75	2.85	2.95	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35
Turnips	2.85	2.95	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45
Apples	2.95	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55
Pears	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	3.65
Oranges	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	3.65	3.75
Lemons	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	3.65	3.75	3.85
Grapes	3.35	3.45	3.55	3.65	3.75	3.85	3.95
Strawberries	3.45	3.55	3.65	3.75	3.85	3.95	4.05
Raspberries	3.55	3.65	3.75	3.85	3.95	4.05	4.15
Blackberries	3.65	3.75	3.85	3.95	4.05	4.15	4.25
Blueberries	3.75	3.85	3.95	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35
Cherries	3.85	3.95	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45
Peaches	3.95	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55
Plums	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	4.65
Apricots	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	4.65	4.75
Almonds	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	4.65	4.75	4.85
Pistachios	4.35	4.45	4.55	4.65	4.75	4.85	4.95
Walnuts	4.45	4.55	4.65	4.75	4.85	4.95	5.05
Chestnuts	4.55	4.65	4.75	4.85	4.95	5.05	5.15
Acorns	4.65	4.75	4.85	4.95	5.05	5.15	5.25
Hazelnuts	4.75	4.85	4.95	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35
Peanuts	4.85	4.95	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45
Soybeans	4.95	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55
Peas	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	5.65
Beans	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	5.65	5.75
Lentils	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	5.65	5.75	5.85
Pulses	5.35	5.45	5.55	5.65	5.75	5.85	5.95
Onions	5.45	5.55	5.65	5.75	5.85	5.95	6.05
Potatoes	5.55	5.65	5.75	5.85	5.95	6.05	6.15
Cabbage	5.65	5.75	5.85	5.95	6.05	6.15	6.25
Carrots	5.75	5.85	5.95	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35
Turnips	5.85	5.95	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45
Apples	5.95	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55
Pears	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55	6.65
Oranges	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55	6.65	6.75
Lemons	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55	6.65	6.75	6.85
Grapes	6.35	6.45	6.55	6.65	6.75	6.85	6.95
Strawberries	6.45	6.55	6.65	6.75	6.85	6.95	7.05
Raspberries	6.55	6.65	6.75	6.85	6.95	7.05	7.15
Blackberries	6.65	6.75	6.85	6.95	7.05	7.15	7.25
Blueberries	6.75	6.85	6.95	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35
Cherries	6.85	6.95	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45
Peaches	6.95	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55
Plums	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	7.65
Apricots	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	7.65	7.75
Almonds	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	7.65	7.75	7.85
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Walnuts	7.45	7.55	7.65	7.75	7.85	7.95	8.05
Chestnuts	7.55	7.65	7.75	7.85	7.95	8.05	8.15
Acorns	7.65	7.75	7.85	7.95	8.05	8.15	8.25
Hazelnuts	7.75	7.85	7.95	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35
Peanuts	7.85	7.95	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45
Soybeans	7.95	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55
Peas	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	8.65
Beans	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	8.65	8.75
Lentils	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	8.65	8.75	8.85
Pulses	8.35	8.45	8.55	8.65	8.75	8.85	8.95
Onions	8.45	8.55	8.65	8.75	8.85	8.95	9.05
Potatoes	8.55	8.65	8.75	8.85	8.95	9.05	9.15
Cabbage	8.65	8.75	8.85	8.95	9.05	9.15	9.25
Carrots	8.75	8.85	8.95	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35
Turnips	8.85	8.95	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45
Apples	8.95	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55
Pears	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	9.65
Oranges	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	9.65	9.75
Lemons	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	9.65	9.75	9.85
Grapes	9.35	9.45	9.55	9.65	9.75	9.85	9.95
Strawberries	9.45	9.55	9.65	9.75	9.85	9.95	10.05
Raspberries	9.55	9.65	9.75	9.85	9.95	10.05	10.15
Blackberries	9.65	9.75	9.85	9.95	10.05	10.15	10.25
Blueberries	9.75	9.85	9.95	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35
Cherries	9.85	9.95	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45
Peaches	9.95	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55
Plums	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	10.65
Apricots	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	10.65	10.75
Almonds	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	10.65	10.75	10.85
Pistachios	10.35	10.45	10.55	10.65	10.75	10.85	10.95
Walnuts	10.45	10.55	10.65	10.75	10.85	10.95	11.05
Chestnuts	10.55	10.65	10.75	10.85	10.95	11.05	11.15
Acorns	10.65	10.75	10.85	10.95	11.05	11.15	11.25
Hazelnuts	10.75	10.85	10.95	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35
Peanuts	10.85	10.95	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45
Soybeans	10.95	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55
Peas	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	11.65
Beans	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	11.65	11.75
Lentils	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	11.65	11.75	11.85
Pulses	11.35	11.45	11.55	11.65	11.75	11.85	11.95
Onions	11.45	11.55	11.65	11.75	11.85	11.95	12.05
Potatoes	11.55	11.65	11.75	11.85	11.95	12.05	12.15
Cabbage	11.65	11.75	11.85	11.95	12.05	12.15	12.25
Carrots	11.75	11.85	11.95	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35
Turnips	11.85	11.95	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45
Apples	11.95	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55
Pears	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	12.65
Oranges	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	12.65	12.75
Lemons	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	12.65	12.75	12.85
Grapes	12.35	12.45	12.55	12.65	12.75	12.85	12.95
Strawberries	12.45	12.55	12.65	12.75	12.85	12.95	13.05
Raspberries	12.55	12.65	12.75	12.85	12.95	13.05	13.15
Blackberries	12.65	12.75	12.85	12.95	13.05	13.15	13.25
Blueberries	12.75	12.85	12.95	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35
Cherries	12.85	12.95	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45
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Chestnuts	13.55	13.65	13.75	13.85	13.95	14.05	14.15
Acorns	13.65	13.75	13.85	13.95	14.05	14.15	14.25
Hazelnuts	13.75	13.85	13.95	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35
Peanuts	13.85	13.95	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45
Soybeans	13.95	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55
Peas							

The decree noted the government had previously promised all food prices would be freed from controls on Jan. 1 but that it had decided to "temporarily prolong" the subsidies.

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SPORTS

Like Him or Not, Oilers Need Him

By Michael Wilbon

Washington Post Service

Does Buddy Ryan have the Houston Oilers over a barrel or what? For the next three weeks, or as long as the Oilers stay alive in the NFL playoffs, he's the 900-pound elephant who can sit wherever he wants.

With Ryan coordinating Houston's defense, the Oilers have an 11-game winning streak, the NFL's longest season-ending streak in 21 years. With Ryan calling the defensive signals, the Oilers have become a team that's able to win outside, in the cold, against NFC teams. With Ryan, the Oilers are what the Raiders used to be: talented, nasty, baddacious, cantankerous, effective and probably even just a little bit feared.

Without the Budman, the Oilers are, well, you know, soft. Just another pretty, indoor, AFC team capable of blowing a 35-3 lead in the playoffs and incapable of beating anybody with real muscle.

The Oilers are as dependent on Ryan as the Chiefs are on Joe Montana, as the Cowboys are on Emmitt Smith. Which is why there's little if anything the Oilers can do about the fact that Ryan is a complete fool, as evidenced by his punning offensive coordinator Kevin Gilbride on the sideline Sunday in the Astro dome. Ryan's justification was that Gilbride had squandered a chance to run out the clock in the first half with the Oilers ahead, calling a pass play that led to a fumble recovery by the Jets.

Yes, you can be a great coach and a complete fool. The two are not mutually exclusive as anybody who has ever watched Bob Knight can attest. Ryan is a great coach, maybe the best defensive coach in the history of pro football. Ryan is also a bully who has been getting away with this behavior all his 59 years. Even so, he — with the help of linebacker extraordinaire Wilber Marshall — has made the Oilers the most compelling NFL story this postseason.

The AFC is positively chock-full

Injured Smith Says He'll Play

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Emmitt Smith was still in pain from a shoulder separation, but he told Dallas coach Jimmy Johnson he'll be ready for the playoffs.

"The doctors were talking like I'd be out three to four weeks but it's going to be more like seven to 10 days," the NFL's rushing champion said Monday in Dallas.

"He'll play a week from Sunday," Coach Jimmy Johnson said. The prognosis wasn't so good, however, for the New York Giants' star offensive tackle, Juno Elliott, who has decided to have major back surgery, possibly as early as this week. The surgery would end Elliott's season just as the Giants are entering the playoffs.

While Elliott was not available Monday for comment, several people familiar with the situation said he was informed coaches and several players that he was in so much pain after the 16-13 loss to Dallas on Sunday that he had changed his mind about waiting until the end of the post-season to have the surgery.

Elliott has several inflamed disks as well as some irritating spurs in his back, according to people familiar with his condition.

As for Smith, he spent Sunday night in Baylor University Medical Center after the Giants game. "I'm glad I did," he said. There's still a lot of pain.

With his right arm dangling at his side during much of the second half, Smith finished with 32 carries for 168 yards.

of playoff intrigue. The big question about the Oilers is whether the team will be collectively ready for the psychiatrist's couch after two weeks off.

All in all, it's tough for the NFL to have a better story line to start the playoffs. Or for that matter, to end the regular season. Where are all the people who moaned and whined about how bad the NFL was this season? All we had Sunday were three overtime games, one of the best games of this or any other season between the Cowboys and Giants, the Dolphins and Jets unable to secure playoff berths by losing to teams with nothing at stake, a 59-year-old man punching his assistant on the sideline, and a guy who should have been in the infirmary winning the game and his third straight rushing title.

As it turns out, every team in the NFL showed improvement as the year went on, except the Redskins, Colts and Rams. This is not the crowd you want to run with. The

Saints, Bears, Falcons and Dolphins fell off the table but at least they were in contention into Week 15. Meanwhile, the Patriots, Seahawks — and to a lesser extent, the Buccaneers — established themselves as legitimate competitors for next season. Even the Bengals looked respectable by season's end. What else would you want over the past six weeks of the season that it didn't offer?

Two teams in the NFC can get to the Super Bowl, the Cowboys and 49ers. The Giants blew their shot Sunday when a division championship and home-field advantage gave way to a wild card and a Jan. 16 trip to either Dallas or San Francisco. The Giants would love for Green Bay, the lower seed, to upset Detroit and force New York to travel to Candlestick, where the Giants have won before (See NFC title game, 1991).

Three teams in the AFC can get to the Super Bowl, the Bills, Chiefs and Oilers. Bills-Oilers: The Sequel in Rich Stadium on Jan. 23 would

be completely irresistible, maybe more drama-packed than a Cowboys-Niners rematch. As much as I'd love to see Joe Montana vs. the 49ers in the Super Bowl, what we're probably looking at is either a Texas shoot-out or the Bills as "Jason," the team that won't die. Regardless, as long as we get the Cowboys or Niners, the Bills, Oilers or Chiefs, there would seem to be enough excitement to go around on the final Sunday, Jan. 30.

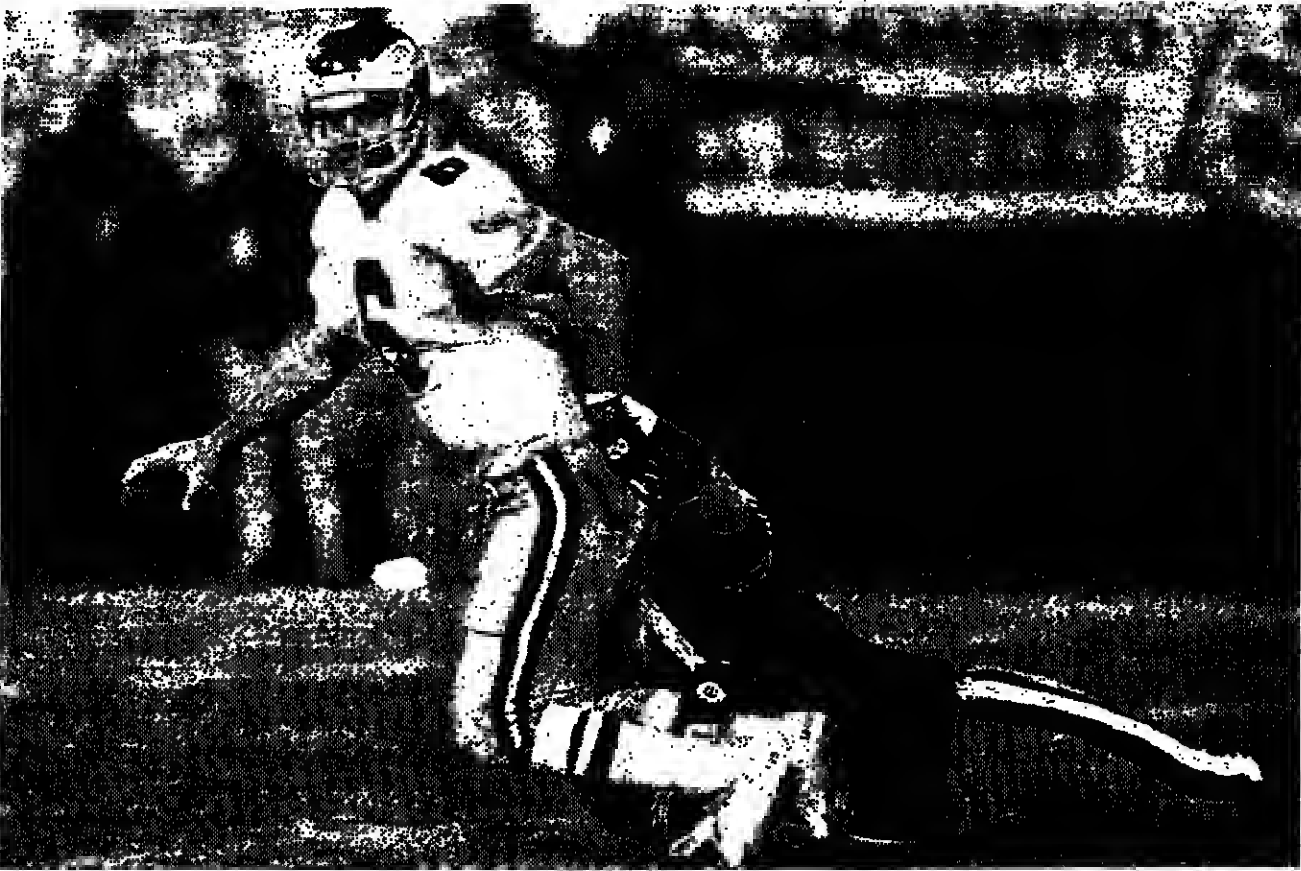
By that time, should the Oilers still be alive, Ryan will probably have a drill where the players practice hoisting him onto their shoulders and walking off the field. This is precisely what happened when the Bears won the Super Bowl in 1985. They carried him off the field. This was about 10 weeks after Ryan nearly came to blows with the head coach, Mike Ditka.

Ryan, in the 1985 thriller between the Dolphins and undefeated Bears in the Orange Bowl, assigned a second-year linebacker named Wilber Marshall to cover Miami wideout Nat Moore. Ditka, after unsuccessfully trying to get Ryan to replace Marshall with a cornerback, had one final solution for his stubborn defensive coordinator.

"Buddy," Ditka said that Monday night on the sideline, "let's settle this out back." Maybe Ryan isn't a complete fool after all, because he backed down, knowing Ditka would have knocked his head off. But Ryan ultimately did enough things his way and the Bears won.

Two weeks ago in Pittsburgh after a gigantic road victory — the kind the Oilers were almost incapable of pulling off before Buddy — one offensive player shrugged his shoulders when asked about Ryan. "Look, the guy is a great coach," he said. "He's also the craziest SOB I've ever been around. But the results he has, you have to let him be."

And that's probably what the Oilers, players and coaches and club officials will do: let Buddy be, and keep their guard up.



Philadelphia quarterback Bobby Brister trying to shake off San Francisco's Karl Wilson during the Eagles' 37-34 victory over the 49ers.

A Loss to Eagles Leaves the 49ers Concerned

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — It was supposed to be a mere tuneup for the San Francisco 49ers. What they need now is a brake job, a realignment, an overhaul.

Philadelphia 37, San Francisco 34 does not inspire confidence.

There is the temptation to say it doesn't matter, not with Steve Young and Jerry Rice and Ricky Waters and John Taylor, the stars of the team, playing little more than half the game Monday night to protect them for the playoffs.

In any case, breakdowns on the defensive line and in the secondary

allowed the Eagles (8-3) to get away to a 24-3 lead. And although the 49ers (10-6) caught up, they eventually lost their third game in the last four.

And with less than two weeks to go before the 49ers' first playoff game against Minnesota, the New York Giants or Detroit, Coach George Seifert is worried.

"They have to realize they can't expect to get off to this kind of start and still win a ball game," he said.

"I think this team, we don't realize our potential," Rice said. "It's up to the older guys to let the younger guys know that we're only go-

ing to get one shot at the playoffs. You can't come out lagging. You've got to come out 100 percent."

Young managed to even the score at 24-24, with a 38-yard TD pass to Taylor, before he came out. And backup Steve Bono kept the 49ers flying with the Eagles to 34-24 with the help of Mike Cofer's 29-yard field goal with 12 seconds left in the fourth quarter.

But when Cofer barely missed a 32-yard field goal attempt, that could have won the game in overtime, the 49ers defense let the Eagles go from their own 22 to the 49ers' 21 with a bunch of short runs

and one 32-yard pass from Bobby Brister to James Lofton.

The 49ers caught a break right there when Roger Ruzek's 38-yard field goal attempt drifted wide right. But a roughing-the-kicker penalty on Morton Hanks gave Ruzek a second chance from 28 yards and the clock reading 00:00. This time Ruzek did not miss.

Still, Young won a third straight NFL passing title — something no other quarterback has done. Young threw for two touchdowns, completing 15 of 19 for 165 yards and finished with a 101.5 rating. He edged Dallas's Troy Aikman, who ended the year with a 99.0 rating.

Colombia's Challenge Is to Keep Its Exotic Talents in Line

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — One door opens, another closes. The new year is a two-way process for two of soccer's most colorful, most captivating personalities.

In Colombia, Rene Higuita, the national goalkeeper, has been released on bail after seven months imprisonment awaiting trial for allegedly acting as a go-between negotiating the freedom of a kidnapped girl.

In Turkey, Tanja Colak, the golden boot of goal scoring, starts a sentence of four years and eight months for smuggling a Mercedes car into Ankara.

Their advocates depict them as victims of their own fame. It is as if Higuita and

Rob Hughes

Colak, mavericks of their trade, were being made examples of unforgiving judicial attitudes. As outsiders, we are in no position to judge. But as Higuita emerges thinner and less burly after his hunger strike in jail, as Colak goes down, we can see that sport does not absolve a man from the recriminations of the law.

Sport, in other words, is merely a branch of life.

Life on the extremes when it comes to Higuita's Colombian teammates. There is a growing conviction down South America way that Colombia, the team that demolished Argentina, 5-0, in Buenos Aires, has the most exciting, most exotic collection of individual talents on earth.

They also have a rhythmic style — slow, slow, quick, quick, quicker — that could toy with opponents in the heat and humidity of the World Cup in America this summer. The Latin game, retaining possession, waiting and plotting the moments to burst forward, is more likely to prevail in those conditions than the methodical, dehydrating running of Europeans.

But Colombia? Has it the discipline, the dependability, to go seven games in a month for the supreme prize?

For the sake of Francisco Maturana, the national coach who set aside his professional dentistry at the University of Antioquia, I would like to think so.

Maturana, 44, a former central defender, has spent seven years opening the once clamped mouth of Colombian soccer. He rejected his country's defensive neurosis,

he ignored threats on his life by drug cartels, he befriended players who came from the mean streets with nothing but their skills, and he set the path of a now-rare soccer philosophy of allowing individuality to breathe spontaneously within a team.

Yet, there is always the danger of such a policy self-destructing. Maybe it is already beginning. Take Faustino Asprilla, the leggy, explosive attacker who caught our imagination at the Barcelona Olympics.

Whatever moves Asprilla — and it moved him to a \$4 million transfer to Parma in Italy — is hard to govern. It comes and it goes. No defender can counter it because not even Asprilla knows when his turbo boost will activate.

Unfortunately, no one, not Maturana and not Asprilla's club coach Nevio Scala at Parma, can be sure he will turn up for training, let alone matches.

Parma, the paymaster of Parma, has so far been benevolent. It plans a promotional push into the United States around him.

But right now the Italian media are enjoying the wild side of Asprilla, reporting that he has sent his wife and young son home to Colombia while he pursues the favors of a porn actress.

She, Petra Scharabach, has told the press: "He hasn't scored many goals lately ... and he certainly is not going to score with me."

A nice mess developing for one of Maturana's potential world stars. But the professor knows that managing soccer players is like running a large family; Asprilla is one of nine children, and a formal education is not his forte.

At least he knew his father. Others in the team admit they were abandoned in early childhood. Defender Luis Carlos Perea went through the courts removing his father's name from his passport, and rebuked a journalist for asking what that name is.

"I've forgotten it," he responded. "It's not worthwhile remembering." Perea shares that abandonment with Higuita, and with midfielder Leonel de Jesus Alvarez, whose mother had to take in sewing through the night to provide for her brood.

"One day," Leonel used to tell her, "I will be rich, and you will live like a queen." His midfield partner Gabriel Gomez is another street-wise player. Gomez has a father who came to the end of his tether with a miscreant youngest son expelled from school for putting dead lizards in the

teacher's desk. He sent him to Guayaquil, to the harsh environs of Medellin, at the age of 12 "to teach him the realities of life."

Contrast that to the studious Alexis Antonio Mendoza, a defender from Barranquilla. At 16, sent to work in a plastics factory to help his family, he took a degree in business administration at evening classes at the National Institute of Commerce.

At 21, he graduated. By then he was blossoming as an entirely self-taught soccer player, one who conditioned himself to training alone each night after studies.

The articulate Mendoza often sparks the runs of the shy, sometimes match-winning runner Freddy Eusebio Rincon, who from the age of 12 never had to express himself in any other way than with a ball at his feet.

Carlos Valderrama, the giant of Colombia's creative midfield, was known at the age of 9. He is a product of the beach soccer on Colombia's northern coast.

Valderrama, by turns actor, play-maker, pretender and catalyst, identifies the whole snop of what Colombia might, or might not achieve in 1994. And that, a mirror to life, is all or nothing.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

Petitbon and Glanville Lose Coaching Jobs

The Associated Press

The Washington Redskins and the Atlanta Falcons dismissed their head coaches on Tuesday after disappointing seasons in the National Football League.

Richie Petitbon was dropped as coach of the Redskins four days after the team finished its worst season in three decades. Petitbon, 55, the team's defensive coach since 1978 who patiently waited for a chance to run the Redskins, was out after one season. The Redskins finished last in the NFC East with a 4-12 record.

"With regret and after much thought, I have decided to release Richie Petitbon as head coach," Redskins owner Jack Kent Cooke said. He called Petitbon "a personal friend of mine for years."

The Washington Post reported that the Dallas Cowboys offensive coordinator, Norv Turner, 41, tops the Redskins' list of candidates.

Jerry Glanville, meanwhile, was dropped as coach of the Falcons after a 6-10 finish in the NFC West. Taylor Smith, the Falcons' president, said, "We felt it necessary to make this change now so we can start early in making the right decisions for '94."

"Many of the reasons we did not make the playoffs this season are not the fault of Jerry Glanville," he said, "but the head coach is ultimately judged on the won-lost record of the team."

The Falcons opened the season with five straight losses and closed with three. They were 23-38 in four years under Glanville. Smith said the search for a new coach would begin immediately.

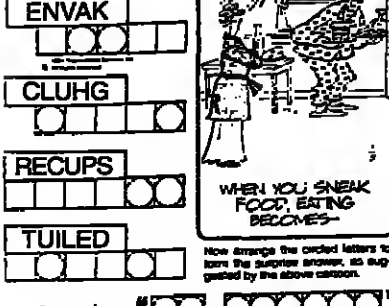
DENNIS THE MENACE



"NOW I NEED TO DO SOMETHING TO TAKE MOM'S MIND OFF WHAT I'VE DONE."

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Unscramble these four jumbles. One letter in each square. In the four squares below.



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Answer: How can a girl avoid trouble? — SHUT IT'S MOUTH

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WIZARD OF ID

THIS PEASANT HELD UP THE SOUP FOUNTAIN!

AREN'T YOU THE GUY THAT HELD UP THE LIQUOR STORE?

I'M ON THE WAGON

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REX MORGAN

YOU BOUGHT IT... AND YOU'RE GOING TO USE IT, DEX?

BUT I BOUGHT IT FOR YOU, BERNARD...

YOU'RE REALLY PUSHING YOUR LUCK!

NOW CLEAN UP THAT MESS AND I'LL START DINNERS

© 1993 United Feature Syndicate Inc.

DOONESBURY

AND PLEASE ASK JIMMY TO REVEAL THE TRUTH AND GIVE ME A CALL AT JUSTICE.

JIMMY: LONG TIME!

GOOD TO SEE YOU, HENRY. AFTER LONGER.

AFRAID SO, YOURS REALLY DOES THE TRICK. I'VE BEEN IN A LOT OF TROUBLE.

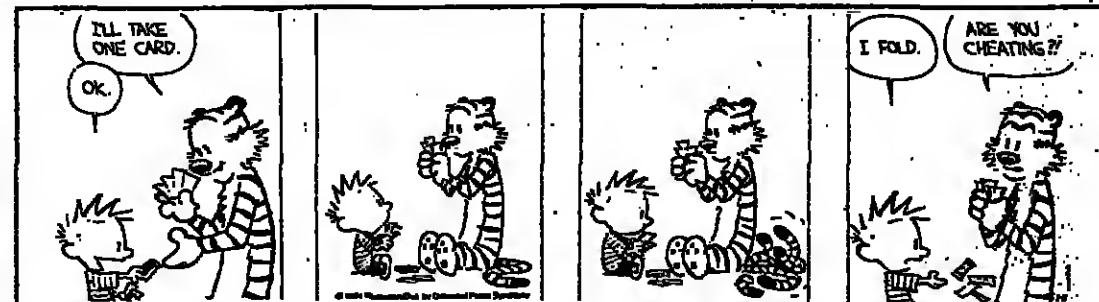
THINGS WHEN THE BOY GOES THROUGH A LOT OF TROUBLE IN A LOT OF TROUBLE.

THIS MORNING FOR YOU.

IN A WAY, IT MAKES US TOGETHER TOGETHER.

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CALVIN AND HOBBS



I'LL TAKE ONE CARD.

OK.

I FOLD.

ARE YOU CHEATING?

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GARFIELD

WOULD YOU MIND ROLLING AROUND IN THESE BREAD CRUMBS WHILE I PREHEAT THE OVEN?

WHAT? WOULD YOU RATHER BE GRILLED? PREPARE!

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SPORTS

Lendl Fails to Hoist the Stars and Stripes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PERTH, Australia — Ivan Lendl's debut for the United States proved an "embarrassing flop" on Tuesday as his adopted country was swept out of the Hopman Cup tennis tournament by unseeded Germany.

The Czech-born Lendl, who spent 10 years in the United States, 10 years ago and became an American citizen in July 1992, and his partner Mary Joe Fernandez were outplayed by the more youthful German duo of Bernd Karbacher and Anke Huber.

The Germans walked into the semifinals of the mixed competition with convincing singles wins.

The 33-year-old Lendl was hammered, 6-3, 6-1, in just 75 minutes by the pencil-thin Karbacher, who is 25. Before that, Fernandez had been outplayed, 6-2, 7-6, by Huber, who is 19.

The Americans won the men's doubles 8-5 in a pro set.

Two of Lendl's former competitors, meantime, clinched a place in the last four when the top-seeded Czech Republic beat Switzerland, 2-1, largely thanks to Petr Korda.

"It is always disappointing to lose any match and once you are on

court you don't look up at the scoreboard to see what is written next to your name," Lendl said when asked if he was disappointed to lose his first match on any U.S. team.

Lendl has been busy this week deflecting enquiries about how long he intends to keep playing and his stammering performance against Karbacher will do little to quell the speculation.

He made a string of errors in the first set, barely hit a third of his first serves in and squandered a 40-0 lead in the opening game of the second set, giving his opponent even more confidence.

Karbacher had already sensed his first career win over Lendl was a possibility, clinching victory.

"It tells me quite a few things about my game. I didn't play very well," admitted Lendl. "Whether it was lack of match play or not, we will see."

"It is always difficult in your first match of the year," Karbacher conceded he had been freed from pressure by Huber's win.

"After I broke him for the first

time, I thought 'I can beat him,'" he said. "I tried to dominate him... you have to take risks if you're playing a top player."

Lendl finished last year ranked 19th in the world. It was the first time since 1979 that he had finished with a ranking below the top 10.

In a career that has produced 94 singles titles, Lendl won only two events in 1993 — at Munich and Tokyo.

Lendl had hoped to use the Hopman Cup as part of his preparation for the Australian Open, which begins Jan. 17 in Melbourne. He now will practice in Sydney before playing in next week's New South Wales Open.

Huber started the rout by playing far too steadily for Fernandez, who has three Grand Slam finals to her credit. The German has been practicing all week with close friend Andre Medvedev and had an edge in power and accuracy over Fernandez in their baseline rallies.

"If you practice with the male players it gives you an advantage because the men hit the ball faster than the women," Huber said.

Her win over the world No. 5 took just 71 minutes.

The German took the decisive second set to break 7-4 when Fernandez dumped a backhand in the net.

Germany, which won the tournament last year when Michael Stich and Steffi Graf formed the team, now meets Austria in Thursday's second semifinal.

The Czech combination of Korda and Jana Novotna face Australia in the other semifinal on Wednesday, a tough proposition for the home nation if Korda repeats the form that dazzled Swiss pair Jakob Hlasek and Manuela Maleeva-Fragniere.

Korda, who beat world top two Pete Sampras and Michael Stich on successive days to win the Grand Slam Cup last month, destroyed Hlasek 6-0, 6-2 and his combination then tipped the scales in the decisive mixed doubles.

Novotna had earlier given her partner plenty to do by losing her singles match, 6-3, against Maleeva-Fragniere, 6-4, 7-5.

Last year's Wimbledon finalist has yet to win a singles match at the event in three attempts.

(Readers, AP)



Ivan Lendl, representing America for the first time, during his loss to Bernd Karbacher of Germany.

Sick Player Keeps Utah Healthy

SALT LAKE CITY — Karl Malone was feeling ill and was relieved he was needed for only 30 minutes against the Dallas Mavericks.

He still finished with 19 points, nine rebounds, five assists and three blocked shots in Monday night's 115-85 victory.

"I've got this cold, you know, and it was a back-to-back game," he said.

NBA HIGHLIGHTS

after Sunday night's 92-90 victory at Portland. "Plus, we've got to get ready for Phoenix" on Wednesday.

"So it was sort of neat to take some time off," he said.

John Stockton brought so, too. "We've got a tough stretch here this week. Five games in seven nights is a real load," said Stockton, who had 10 points and 12 assists in 28 minutes.

The win was Utah's fifth straight, ninth in its last 10 games and 10th straight at home. It was Dallas' 26th loss in 28 games.

Tom Chambers scored 20 points for Utah. Jim Jackson led the Mavericks with 23 points.

The Mavericks got within 60-52 with 7:31 left in the third quarter when Popeye Jones was called for a flagrant foul for elbowing Karl Malone in the head.

Dallas coach Quinn Buckner was assessed a technical for protesting, and Derek Harper then drew a technical as well. Stockton made three of the four free throws to put Utah ahead, 63-52.

Lakers and Sonics Fined

The NBA on Monday fined half a dozen players for fighting during last Wednesday's game between the Lakers and the Seattle SuperSonics in Los Angeles, Agency France-Press reported from New York.

The Lakers' Doug Christie was fined \$3,500 for starting the fracas late in the third quarter. He pushed Seattle's Ricky Pierce, who was fined \$2,500 for fighting back.

Anthony Peeler of Los Angeles was fined \$2,500 for grabbing Pierce and pushing him.

James Worthy of Los Angeles and Sam Perkins and Vincent Askew of Seattle were fined \$2,500 apiece for leaving their benches.

A Hitler's Birthday Game?

BONN — German and English soccer officials will meet this month to decide whether to go ahead with an exhibition match in Hamburg in April on the anniversary of Adolf Hitler's birthday, a German official said Tuesday.

The Germans have already given up hopes of staging an under-21 game against England in the city the day before the April 20 exhibition because they feared clashes between right extremists and some of the numerous leftist groups in Hamburg.

Horst Schmidt, general secretary of the German soccer federation, said Tuesday that the federation planned a meeting with Hamburg officials, who are worried about security, and English Football Association chiefs to discuss the possibility of a crowd trouble.

"We have received a letter from the English federation and from leftist groups who are expressing concern about the match," Schmidt said.

A spokesman for the FA in London denied sending the German federation a letter regarding the cancellation of the match but confirmed that discussions with the federation would continue.

Schmidt added: "Later this month we plan to meet Hamburg officials and it is proposed that the English will be represented."

"The leftist groups in Hamburg believe it will be

very difficult to avoid trouble if rightist extremists come to the match."

Hamburg council spokesman Peter Kelch said the city's security department was worried about the match in the Volksparkstadion on the outskirts of the city.

"We were given this date without having a chance to object to it," Kelch said. "We are very, very worried about the date."

The German soccer federation is considering various possibilities, including advancing the match by a day.

But it looks likely that the federation may have to move the match to another city or possibly abandon it altogether and choose another opponent in the world champions' build-up to the World Cup in June.

Schmidt said moving the game forward 24 hours would not necessarily stop trouble.

"People who are going to take advantage of the match on the 20th could also use the 19th," he said.

The problem is that this date has taken on a significance that it has not had for decades.

"As far as we are concerned it has no value, and we are going to do everything we can to battle against it," the soccer official said. "England-Germany is very special for us. We don't get the chance to play each other very often."

Fresh Charges In Racist Attack On U.S. Sledders

BERLIN — Nine German neo-Nazi skinheads who attacked U.S. luge team members at a training camp in October will be charged with grievous bodily harm, prosecutors said on Tuesday.

State prosecutor Erich Racher said charges would be brought soon against the nine for their involvement in a racist attack on the American athletes, two of them black, outside a disco in Oberhof.

A separate trial for two leaders of the attack, who were charged in December with grievous bodily harm, will start Jan. 17 in Suhl, court officials said. If convicted, the 16-year-old and 21-year-old defendants would face up to five years in jail. Racher said it was probable that the U.S. athletes would attend the trial as witnesses.

The U.S. luge team, which had been training in Norway for the Olympics, will return to Oberhof Jan. 10-16 for a World Cup competition.

George Washington Stumbles

OLEAN, New York — When St. Bonaventure upset George Washington, the Colonials' coach was pretty sure he knew what had happened.

For one thing, Coach Mike Jarvis said, his 23rd-ranked team obviously took St. Bonaventure lightly Monday night with No. 7 Temple coming up Saturday. More important, he said, the George Washington team obviously thinks it's better than it is.

"My guys probably have been reading the paper and believing that because they're ranked in the top 25, they can just step out on the court and automatically magic's going to happen," he said.

The magic, if there was any, was all on St. Bonaventure's side as the Bonnies won their first Atlantic 10 Conference game in the last 18 tries, 71-67.

St. Bonaventure improved to 4-5, and 1-2 in the conference, while George Washington fell to 6-3, 0-1 with its second loss in a row.

Center Jeff Quackenbush's 3-

pointer with 1:30 to play put the Bonnies up for good, 68-67.

And throughout the game, he played tough defense on George Washington's 7-foot-1 (2.18-meter) center Yinka Dare.

Dare finished with his average in points (17) and rebounds (8), but he also had three turnovers.

"I just tried to use my hands a lot more than I have before," said Quackenbush, who is five inches shorter and 45 pounds (20.4 kilograms) lighter than Dare. "I got some fouls, but I stole it from him a couple of times."

Harry Moore had 22 points for St. Bonaventure, while Quackenbush finished with 14.

No. 1 Arkansas, 96, Southern Methodist 70, in Fayetteville, Arkansas, the Razorbacks (9-0) forced 30 turnovers and pulled away with a 17-2 run midway through the second half. Al Dillard had 18 of his 23 points in the second half to lead Arkansas, which had 17 steals.

No. 13 Michigan 111, Boston U. 84, in Ann Arbor, Michigan, the Wolverines (8-2) bounced back from their thrashing at Arizona last week with their highest point total of the season, Jimmy King had 12 of his 18 points in the first half.

No. 19 Minnesota 71, NE Illinois 62, in Minneapolis, Minn. Leonard had 17 points as the Golden Gophers (9-3) dominated inside. The Golden Gophers were 20-2 percent, had 11 turnovers and were outrebounded 34-19 as they trailed 45-19 at halftime. Reggie Smith scored 25 of his 27 points in the second half for the Golden Eagles.

Virginia 59, UNLV 39, in Las Vegas, Nevada, Junior Burroughs scored 19 points for the Cavaliers (6-3) and their defense held UNLV to the lowest point total in the school's history. Earlier, teams scored 41 in games in 1958 and 1963.

The Runnin' Rebels (4-3) shot just 22 percent from the floor on Monday.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

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SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
New York	14	12	.538
Orlando	13	13	.500
Atlanta	12	14	.462
Charlotte	12	14	.462
Washington	11	15	.423
Philadelphia	11	15	.423
Indiana	10	16	.385
Chicago	9	17	.346
Detroit	8	18	.308
Memphis	8	18	.308
San Antonio	7	19	.269
Utah	7	19	.269
Phoenix	6	20	.231
Portland	6	20	.231
Golden State	5	21	.192
Los Angeles	5	21	.192
San Diego	4	22	.154
Seattle	4	22	.154
Minnesota	3	23	.115
Dallas	3	23	.115

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	14	12	.538
Portland	13	13	.500
Golden State	12	14	.462
LA Clippers	12	14	.462
Phoenix	11	15	.423
Utah	11	15	.423
San Antonio	10	16	.385
San Diego	9	17	.346
Seattle	8	18	.308
Phoenix	8	18	.308
San Antonio	7	19	.269
Utah	7	19	.269
Phoenix	6	20	.231
Portland	6	20	.231
Golden State	5	21	.192
Los Angeles	5	21	.192
San Diego	4	22	.154
Seattle	4	22	.154
Minnesota	3	23	.115
Dallas	3	23	.115

Major College Scores

Team	Score	Team	Score
Brown 76, Army 72		Delaware 77, Loyola 60	
Delaware 77, Loyola 60		Harvard 85, Harvard 67	
Harvard 85, Harvard 67		Penn St. 77, Cornell 62	
Penn St. 77, Cornell 62		West Virginia 81, Rhode Island 76	
West Virginia 81, Rhode Island 76		Ark-La-Tex 81, Arkansas 76	
Ark-La-Tex 81, Arkansas 76		Austin Peay 82, Kentucky 76	
Austin Peay 82, Kentucky 76		Charleston Southern 84, Carolina St. 71	
Charleston Southern 84, Carolina St. 71		E. Kentucky 80, Marshall 68	
E. Kentucky 80, Marshall 68		East Carolina 84, West Virginia 76	
East Carolina 84, West Virginia 76		Georgia St. 79, Mercer 68	
Georgia St. 79, Mercer 68		Howard 81, Tennessee 76	
Howard 81, Tennessee 76		Idaho St. 81, Tennessee Tech 67	
Idaho St. 81, Tennessee Tech 67		Mary 84, William 81	
Mary 84, William 81		Michigan St. 75, Michigan 61	
Michigan St. 75, Michigan 61		Richmond 76, La Salle 71	
Richmond 76, La Salle 71		St. Louis 84, St. Louis 71	
St. Louis 84, St. Louis 71		Texas A&M 76, South Alabama 64	
Texas A&M 76, South Alabama 64		Tyler 84, Tyler 71	
Tyler 84, Tyler 71		Valparaiso 84, Valparaiso 71	
Valparaiso 84, Valparaiso 71		Wagner 84, Wagner 71	
Wagner 84, Wagner 71		Wichita St. 84, Wichita St. 71	
Wichita St. 84, Wichita St. 71		Wichita St. 84, Wichita St. 71	

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Buffalo	12	4	.750
Atlanta	11	5	.688
Indianapolis	11	5	.688
San Diego	10	6	.625
Seattle	10	6	.625
Denver	9	7	.562
Minnesota	9	7	.562
Chicago	8	8	.500
Philadelphia	8	8	.500
Washington	7	9	.438
Green Bay	7	9	.438
Carolina	6	10	.375
San Francisco	6	10	.375
Arizona	5	11	.312
Los Angeles	5	11	.312
Oakland	4	12	.250
San Jose	4	12	.250
Denver	3	13	.188
San Diego	3	13	.188
Seattle	2	14	.125
San Francisco	2	14	.125
Los Angeles	1	15	.062
San Jose	1	15	.062
San Francisco	0	16	.000
San Jose	0	16	.000

NFL All-Pro Team

NFL Standings										
EASTERN CONFERENCE										
African Division										
W	T	L	P	GF	GA		W	T	L	
N.Y. Raiders	22	9	3	57	140		at Dallas	12	4	8
Wash. Redskins	23	12	4	37	140		N.Y. Giants	11	8	9
New England	23	12	4	44	146		Philadelphia	11	8	9
Philadelphia	17	10	4	38	128		Phoenix	7	9	9
Washington	17	10	4	38	128		Washington	7	9	9
Florida	16	14	4	48	139		Central			
N.Y. Islanders	12	23	5	20	135		at Detroit	10	7	9
Tampa Bay	12	23	5	20	135		at Minnesota	9	7	9
at Green Bay										
at Chicago										
Tampa Bay										
Norse Division										
Pittsburgh	19	12	8	46	146		West			
Boston	19	12	8	42	131		at W.F.	11	8	9
Buffalo	18	17	4	49	139		New England	8	9	10
San Francisco	17	17	4	49	139		at Atlanta	8	9	10
Quebec	18	21	3	33	128		at Los Angeles	8	9	10
Hartford	0	26	3	19	115		at Philadelphia			
Ottawa	0	26	3	19	115		at Cleveland			
WESTERN CONFERENCE										
Central Division										
W	T	L	P	GF	GA		at New York			
Toronto	23	11	7	49	128		at Philadelphia			
Dallas	20	14	7	42	135		at San Francisco			
at Los An.	20	14	7	42	135		at Philadelphia			
at Buffalo	19	14	8	40	137		at Philadelphia			
at Chicago	19	14	8	40	137		at Philadelphia			
at Winnipeg	19	14	8	40	137		at Philadelphia			
Pacific Division										
Gaskery	20	15	4	46	128		at Philadelphia			
Vancouver	19	16	5	38	124		at Philadelphia			
Los Angeles	18	20	3	33	144		at Philadelphia			
Amsterdam	15	24	2	32	185		at Philadelphia			
Edmonton	12	28	8	22	184		at Philadelphia			
Edmonton	7	31	11	19	123		at Philadelphia			
MONDAYS RESULTS										
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